

Waco Morning News

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GERMANS RENEW STUBBORN ATTACKS TO EAST OF WARSAW

Invaders Fortify Themselves Along the Line Through Russian Poland and Again Commence Fighting, Endeavoring to Cross Vistula to Open Battle at Nowo Georgiewsk.

PLAN TO JOIN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FORCES

Military Men Now Express Belief That Emperor's Army Has Designs on Ivangorod, From Which It Is About Seventy Miles Away—Petrograd Says Neither Ivangorod Nor Nowo Georgiewsk Can Be Taken.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 3.—Having fortified themselves along the line through Sochaczew, Skierniewice, Rawa and Opoczno, Russian Poland, the Germans have renewed their stubborn attacks simultaneously to the south and west of Warsaw and have endeavored to cross the Vistula river near Czerwinski, evidently with the intention of directing a movement against Nowo Georgiewsk. This is the information contained in dispatches received here from the eastern war theater.

In the south near Grotitz the Germans are attempting an advance towards the Vistula in the region midway between Warsaw and Ivangorod, it is said. The German plan, according to the dispatches, seems to be to have the Austro-German forces which are near Koscine and moving in the general direction of Radow and Ivangorod, join the German forces around Grotitz in besieging Ivangorod.

Military men here express the opinion it is now apparent that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's real goal is not so much Warsaw, whose capture would give him only a moral advantage, as Nowo Georgiewsk and Ivangorod, for the Germans, in order to keep western Poland, must possess the latter two places. It is assured, however, that the Germans are still 60 or 70 miles from Ivangorod and that every day the probability of taking these places is lessened. The general opinion expressed in Petrograd is that neither Ivangorod nor Nowo Georgiewsk can be taken.

SWITZERLAND REMAINS NEUTRAL.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Dr. Arthur Hoffman, the retiring Swiss president, who remains minister of foreign affairs, says Switzerland intends to remain absolutely neutral, according to the Berne correspondent of the Petit Parisien.

Dr. Hoffman denies his country is favoring Germany in the matter of provisions, particularly wheat, saying Switzerland has scarcely enough for her needs. He asserts the government has no control over shipments through Switzerland and that the recent supply of meat sent to Germany in sealed cars coming from Italy is not Switzerland's concern.

Fighting in the West.

Berlin, via Wireless to London, Jan. 3.—The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters says:

"Western Theatre—Some of the enemy's ships, accompanied by torpedo boats, appeared off Westende (Belgium) yesterday afternoon without firing.

"On the whole, the western front artillery fights took place. An infantry attack by the enemy followed to the north of Ste. Meneghoul (in the Argonne forest). It was beaten off with severe losses to the French.

"In East Prussia and North Poland there is no change in the situation.

"To the west of the Vistula river our troops succeeded in taking a special stronghold in the vicinity of the Russian point at Borjnow after several days of very hard fighting, in which we captured 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns. In three night attacks the Russians attempted to retake Borjnow, but they were all driven off with heavy losses.

"To the east of the Rawa river our attack is proceeding steadily.

"The Russians several times have reported successes in the vicinity of Inowoloz (on the Pilica river, seven miles east of Tomaszow). These are pure inventions. Russian attacks in that district were repulsed yesterday they ceased to attack the position.

"On the east of the Pilica river the situation is unchanged."

Turkish Troops Take Town.

Constantinople, via London, Jan. 3.—The Turkish war effort today gave out the following statement:

"Our troops took Ardahan (a Russian fortified town in trans-Caucasia, 45 miles northwest of Kars) on Jan. 1. Ardahan was defended by General Zachen with 3,000 infantry, a thousand Cossacks, six field guns and two machine guns.

"The battle for the town, which commenced Dec. 29, ended in the flight of the Russians, who lost heavily.

"Our troops, in conjunction with Persian tribesmen, have completely defeated 4,000 Russians who had more than ten cannon, ten miles northwest of Sasunlak. Four hundred Russians were killed and they lost six cannon.

"According to reports from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, great transports of Russian prisoners from the latest battles are on the way there."

Prayers for Victory.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Special prayers were said today in all the English churches in Italy for the ultimate victory of the triple entente nations.

In the chapel of the English college, Cardinal Gasquet and the new British minister to the Vatican, Sir Henry Howard, were among those who participated in the communion service.

Their action was in striking contrast to that of the members of the British embassy to the Quirinal, none of whom was present at any service. It also was remarked that the British and the vice rector of the Irish college did not participate in the service.

Cardinal Gasquet in honor of Sir Henry Howard.

London Churches Crowded.

London, Jan. 3.—Large crowds crowded London churches for the ob-

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SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

No decisive engagements are noted in the latest official communications issued by the various governments. The situation in Belgium and northern France has not changed materially in several weeks past, while in the east the reports are at variance.

From Petrograd it is announced that the Russians have successfully repulsed the German attacks on the Bzura and Rawa rivers while the German forces have been driven from the Russian point of support, in which a thousand prisoners were taken and that to the east of the Rawa river the German attack is proceeding steadily.

Newspaper dispatches forecast possible grave happenings in the Balkans. The revolutionary situation in Albania is said to have grown much worse and it is declared that the efforts of the Christian Balkan states to secure the neutrality of Bulgaria apparently have not met with complete success and that Greece, Serbia and Rumania are preparing for eventualities.

Conscription. This was intimated in a speech made by Thomas J. Mac-Namara, parliamentary secretary to

the admiralty. Referring to men without dependents who have not enlisted he said:

"If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

Pope Benedict is hopeful that during January many wounded soldiers incapable of further fighting will be returned to their home countries. Most of the belligerent nations have agreed to the pope's request for an exchange of such prisoners.

Switzerland, according to the retiring president of the republic, Dr. Hoffman, who will hold the portfolio of foreign affairs, intends to remain absolutely neutral.

Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the retirement applications of two more generals who were active in the disastrous Serbian campaign.

Great Britain has notified the United States government that seized cargoes of turpentine and rosin and copper shipped before they were placed on the contraband list have been or will be paid for. No cargoes for Italy, it is announced, have been held up since Dec. 4. Negotiations are in progress with a view of removing the embargo on rubber.

Professor in University Wins Wife but Loses Job

Chicago, Jan. 3.—George Enfield Frazier, comptroller of the University of Illinois and professor of public accounting here, has lost his job through winning as his promised wife Miss Helen James, daughter of Edmund James, president of the university. Today President James announced the resignation of his future son-in-law had been accepted and coupled with it

the statement that no son-in-law could serve on the same faculty with himself.

"In my judgment the appointment and promotion of relatives of influential persons on the staff to positions in the university is one of the serious defects of American colleges and university administration," said President James.

On "Immortal" List



MISS ANNE MORGAN.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the American financier, is one of the last five persons to be added to the list of American "Immortals." To "reward distinguished service to humanity" is the reason given for conferring the grand medals of the new National Institute of Social Sciences on Miss Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Eugene Brieux, Luther Burbank and Myron T. Herrick. The honor is the equivalent to being decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor in France.

WARDEN OF SING SING SUBMITS 1ST REPORT

NEW PRISON MANAGER SAYS 34 CASES TRIED DURING INITIAL MONTH OF HIS WORK.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing prison, made public today statistics covering the first month of the new rules in Sing Sing.

The report shows that in December last the "prisoners' court" made up of prisoners elected by the inmates of Sing Sing, handled thirty-four cases all minor offenses. Guards had preferred charges in eighteen cases and the prisoners against other prisoners in sixteen cases. The court rendered verdicts of guilty in twenty-eight cases, not guilty in three cases and dismissed three cases. Nine appeals to the "supreme court" composed of the warden, principal keeper and head of the prisoners' organization, resulted in judgment affirmed in six cases, one was reversed and two are pending.

In December, 1913, the report shows 117 offenders were tried. A year ago the offenses included twenty-eight fights, ten charges growing out of strikes, twelve cases of insubordination and one of felonious assault.

Jewish Customs Now Rest With American Jews, Says Brandeis

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—"Responsibility for preserving Jewish customs and ideals now rests almost wholly with the American Jews," declared Louis D. Brandeis of Boston here today. Mr. Brandeis, chairman of the provisional committee for general Zionist affairs, delivered two addresses today before the Knights of Zion, whose eighteenth annual convention closed tonight.

"The people of Israel are now suffering the greatest calamity since 1492, when 300,000 Jews were driven out of Spain," he said. "Half the entire Jewish population of the world is in the eastern zone of the European war."

Two obligations now devolve upon the Jews of America. Mr. Brandeis said:

"To give quickly and generously to the aid of the war sufferers and to live up to the highest ideals of American democracy.

"To be a good American you must be a good Jew," he continued, "and to be a good Jew you must be a Zionist."

Peace Messages to Be Delivered Feb. 14 in 100,000 Pulpits

New York, Jan. 3.—A movement inaugurated by the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America to have Sunday, February 14, next, observed as centenary peace Sunday, as one of the features of the celebration of 100 years of peace between the United States and Great Britain will result in peace messages being delivered in 100,000 pulpits and peace programs in Sunday schools and young people's societies all over the nation. It was announced tonight by Rev. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary of the council.

GEN. VILLA ORDERS CABRAL TO ASSUME CHARGE IN SONORA

GUTIERREZ GOVERNMENT DECIDES CHANGE IS BEST WAY TO HANDLE SITUATION AND SUCCESSOR TO MAYTORENA WITH 8000 TROOPS WILL GO TO NACO.

COMBINED FORCES 12,000 MEN

Carranza Army in That Section Totals About Four Thousand, According to Brigadier General Scott—Agreement for Neutrality Still Pending, but Signatures Are Expected.

Washington, Jan. 3.—General Villa, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Gutierrez government, has ordered General Cabral with 8,000 men to take charge of the general situation in Sonora, superseding General Maytorena at Naco.

This order is said to have been decided upon by the Gutierrez government as the best way to prevent continuance of hostilities at Naco and Agua Prieta, where there are comparatively small Carranza forces.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, who went to Naco in an effort to obtain the neutralization of that place and prevent bullets from falling into American territory, has advised the war department that the Carranza troops are now at Casas Grandes. Maytorena has delayed signing any agreement to remove his forces pending the arrival of Cabral. The combined Carranza and Maytorena forces will total about 12,000 men, while General Hill, the Carranza adherent, has about 4,000 men.

Officials here, beyond stating that the situation would presently adjust itself, declined to comment on it. It is generally believed, however, that General Cabral will sign an agreement by which Naco will be declared neutral and the Hill forces be permitted to go to Agua Prieta.

General Cabral, it is thought in some quarters, then would endeavor to drive the Hill garrison out of Agua Prieta across the American line, where they probably be interned. Should the Hill forces elect to remain in Naco, inviting further hostilities in the belief that the Gutierrez troops would not dare to attack them, those familiar with the situation at Naco say an attack may be in an overwhelming number without firing into American territory.

The Gutierrez government has given assurances, as has General Carranza, that there will be no firing in any event into American territory if it can be avoided.

Officials here are awaiting the outcome of these developments before deciding on a course for the future, but both Mexican factions have been told in emphatic terms there must be no further casualties on the American side.

8,000 Troops En Route to Border.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—In addition to the campaigns against the Carranza forces on the east and west seaboard, 8,000 Villa troops, cavalry and artillery, are on their way to the northern border. It was said with authority they are being sent to engage the Carranza forces at Naco, Sonora, and those of Ynez Salazar in Chihuahua state.

Gen. Juan Cabral commands the troops. He is a Sonora leader and a close friend of Governor Maytorena. It was learned definitely today that

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THE WEATHER

HEY FELLERS COME ON! SNOOPY STIGGINS IS GOING TO THE DENTIST TO GET A TOOTH PULLED!!



Voluntary Forecast.

Unsettled weather is predicted for today although Dr. L. Block, voluntary observer and optician, says that conditions are such that it is impossible to forecast the weather for today with any degree of certainty.

Local Temperatures.

Temperatures for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock last night: Maximum 55 at noon, minimum 48 at 6 a. m., barometer 30.32, humidity 70, wind passage 40 miles, highest 9 miles an hour at 11 p. m., rainfall .15 inch.

Government Forecast.

Washington, Jan. 3.—West Texas—Fair Monday, except in south-east; Tuesday fair.

East Texas—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday, except fair Tuesday in northwest.

Louisiana—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday.

Chicago Scientist Talks to Monkeys



DR. JOHN DEASON.

Monkeys have a language of their own. They express real ideas. They talk so plainly that one scientist in the A. T. Still Research Institute, Dr. John Deason, depends on their conversation to discover when inoculation in experiments have taken effect. The ringtons and the Javans talk in a manner that is somewhat the same, but to the student of monkey talk the difference is easily discerned, according to Dr. Deason. He spends a large part of each day conversing with the rhesus monkeys at the institute. "Their expressions differ when ill," says Dr. Deason, "are easily understood. They have entirely different calls for informing their mates and their children of danger. The utter warnings with a half bark. Their love and usually boss the home."

Million-Dollar Damage by Flames; 4 Firemen Hurt

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—Two fires caused more than \$1,000,000 damage in Philadelphia and Camden today.

Trains of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad were held up more than an hour and a half by the flames, which destroyed the lumber yards of the Charles Este company and seventeen dwellings on Glenwood avenue in North Philadelphia, while traffic on the Philadelphia and Reading railway from Camden, N. J., was stopped.

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Woman Appointed as State Senator

Salem, Oregon, Jan. 3.—Governor Oswald West announced today the appointment of Miss Kathryn Clark of Glendale to be state senator to fill a vacancy.

The attorney general had ruled that the governor had no constitutional authority to make the senatorial appointment.

It is said, Miss Clark will be the first woman to serve in the Oregon senate.

Three Men Killed, One Hurt in Wreck

Olathe, Kan., Jan. 3.—Three men were killed, another dangerously injured, when a St. Louis and San Francisco freight train struck a switch, that is believed to have been tampered with, in the yards here tonight. The engine and two of the cars turned over and rolled down the embankment.

William Cheney, engineer, Kansas City; Harry Murrell, brakeman of Pontiana, Kansas, and George Burns of Rhodes, Iowa, a farmer, who was riding in a stock car, were killed.

The train was a meat-carrying special for Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham Ala.

Payments of Deposits Are to Be Resumed

Washington, Jan. 3.—Resumption of payment on demand of deposits and current accounts by the most important banks in France, beginning Jan. 1, was announced in a dispatch received today by the French embassy from Paris.

Minister Delcasse, in announcing this step, said:

"This action brings back into circulation considerable sums of money which had been hoarded up to the present time."

"This demonstrates how much during the five months of war when all the strength of the nation was expended, our economic situation, far from declining, have, on the contrary, improved."

Whereabouts of the Diamond Not Known

Dallas, Jan. 3.—Whereabouts of the \$10,000 unset diamond snatched from the show window of a downtown jewelry store here yesterday afternoon, still were unknown tonight. Members of the jewelry firm said a partial inventory taken today disclosed no other valuables missing.

James Williams, 17, of Chicago, arrested in a chase that followed the breaking of the window glass, and theft of the jewels, is held on warrants charging burglary and theft. Police are investigating a story that a boy on a motorcycle received the stolen diamond.

Bob Burman Makes Three New Records

Bakersfield, Cal., Jan. 3.—"Bob" Burman, in a sanctioned race with Barney Oldfield here today, broke the official records of the American Automobile Association for the five mile, twenty-five mile and fifty mile distances, on a one mile circular dirt track. He cut the five mile from 4:04.5 to 4:02. His fifty miles were done in 40:58 as against 47:21 by Oldfield at San Jose and his twenty-five miles in 20:28 4-5 as against the previous best time of 22:26.

Business Conditions and Prospects Are Reassuring

Washington, Jan. 3.—Business conditions and prospects are declared to be "generally reassuring" by the chamber of commerce of the United States in a report made public today. The European war is acknowledged, however, to have had a widespread and depressing effect on industrial and commercial conditions.

The report, prepared by the chamber's statisticians and standard committee, says:

"Future delivery goods purchased are smaller and collections uniformly poor, but lately a marked change has been noted in a lessening of difficulty in obtaining bank loans and in an easing of interest rates. Conditions

CAPITAL OFFICIALS EXPECT REPLY FROM ENGLAND THIS WEEK

GOVERNMENT LOOKS FORWARD TO CLEARING THE AIR OF MUCH OF THE UNCERTAINTY PREVALENT OVER THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGOES.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONFIDENT

Executive and Advisors Believe Great Britain Will Recognize the Position of United States and That It Is No Different From Former's Situation as a Neutral in War.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Officials of the Washington government expect the coming week to clear the air of much of the uncertainty prevalent over the seizure of American cargoes and ships by the allies. With the expected answer from Great Britain to the American note of protest of a week ago, the decision of scores of special cases probably will be expedited.

The dispatch of the note covering the general situation has, for the moment, sidetracked some of the individual cases. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, who has been conducting much of the negotiation in this connection, has not been at the state department since news of the sending of the note was made public. It is believed that pending the deliberations of the British government on the general subject of neutral commerce, he is awaiting further instructions before continuing his negotiations.

President Wilson and his advisers are confident Great Britain will recognize the position of the United States does not differ from that which Great Britain repeatedly has maintained in wars in which England was a neutral. Although the American note cited Lord Salisbury's doctrine contending that foodstuffs are contraband only when proved to be destined to an enemy force, state department officials say, moreover, the volumes of international law and archives of diplomatic correspondence concerning contraband and the rights of neutrals in time of war are filled with cases and principles thoroughly justifying the American contentions. They point out, for example, that a much more drastically-phrased series of notes was sent by England to Russia when the latter was at war with Japan in 1904.

Not only did England declare foodstuffs must be shown to be for the use of an army or navy, but specific proof was required "against the doctrine that it is for the belligerents to decide that certain articles or classes of articles are, as a matter of course, to be dealt with as contraband of war, regardless of the well established rights of neutrals."

In another communication between England and Russia during the same war, the former declared that "unless some steps are taken by the Russian government to restrain their naval acquisition of neutral traders, the amount of compensation for which the Russian government will find itself liable may assume enormous proportions. It is necessary that they should realize it is rapidly assuming shape in which it will be impossible for the government of this country to rest content with the prospect for the sufferers. The compensation which has arisen has indeed become one of the utmost gravity."

Reports of the finding of a rubber manifest as "rubber" in the cargo of the steamship Senfford are understood to have virtually halted the negotiations in progress in London with the object of obtaining a modification of the embargo against the exportation of rubber from British possessions. The vessel carried a cargo from the United States to neutral ports. The British government has taken the position the rubber probably was destined for testing is said to have shaken confidence in the effectiveness of proposed assurances by American merchants that no rubber would be permitted to fall into German hands if Great Britain allowed the product to come into the United States.

STOREKEEPER MURDERED. Hungerford Man Believed Killed by Burglars—Negro Held.

Wharton, Tex., Jan. 3.—J. E. Ray, a prominent known throughout this community, was murdered near Hungerford last night in the back of his store, and his body was not found until late this evening. The suspicion is that he was murdered by two negroes, as the store had been robbed and papers scattered all over the floor. Two negroes are being held pending an investigation.

\$150,000 Fire. Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 3.—A fire today practically destroyed the Dial-Upchurch building, a six-story structure. The loss is approximately \$150,000.

Business Conditions and Prospects Are Reassuring

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GOVERNMENT SHIP PURCHASE BILL NEXT

IMMIGRATION MEASURE PASSED AND READY FOR ADJUSTMENT BY COMMITTEE.

CONFERENCE WITH WILSON

President Indicates to Senator Fletcher That Consideration Be Expedited.

Washington, Jan. 3.—With the immigration bill passed by both houses and ready for adjustment by the joint conference committee the senate probably will undertake next the government ship purchase bill, which already has been reported by the commerce committee.

Senator Fletcher, acting chairman of the committee, in charge of the bill, conferred with President Wilson yesterday and it was indicated the president very much desired consideration of the measure be expedited as much as possible.

Tomorrow a minority report from republican members of the commerce committee will be filed by Senator Burton. Senator Vardaman is the only democratic member of the committee who voted against favorable report on the bill. Whether he will sign the minority report, the Mississippi senator has not indicated.

Of immediate interest in congress is the fate of the immigration bill. President Wilson having indicated repeatedly that he disliked the literacy test as a form of restriction for aliens. Democratic supporters of the bill who fought for its passage through many legislative vicissitudes said today they believed the president would sign the bill because of the other immigration reforms which it contains, waiving his objection to the new restrictive features. On one occasion several weeks ago, the president let it be known that he objected to the literacy test but he further stated that he had not made up his mind what final course he would take, because of the many meritorious features of the measure. Later stronger indications came from white house sources that the power of veto might be exercised should the literacy test requirement be retained.

Military preparedness of the country will come to the fore again during the week. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been urging special investigation of the subject, having been granted a hearing by the house committee on military affairs. The Massachusetts member will make his first appearance before the committee tomorrow.

Tuesday the senate committee on Philippine Islands will resume hearings on the Jones bill to pave the way for Philippine independence. Secretary of War Garrison is expected to be a witness during the week.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has asked former President Roosevelt, who expressed a desire to be heard on the Colombian treaty when it was under consideration last summer, what his present wish is in the matter. The committee will renew consideration of the \$25,000,000 treaty next Wednesday. It is also planned to bring up the Nicaraguan treaty in executive session of the senate, the committee having reported it favorably several weeks ago.

Banquet Oratory.

A few quotations indicating that Ananias would have taxidermied in our banquet oratory.

"I had not expected to be called upon this evening."

"I shall take only a few minutes of your valuable time."

"I cannot expect to compete with the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me."

"This is the happiest moment of my life."

"Never have I looked into more intelligent faces."

"I am overwhelmed by this array of beauty."

"The keys of the city are yours. Go any place you wish. You will be welcome. There shall be no harm to you."

"I am reminded of an experience I had while walking in Fourth street the other day."

"I am sure you will profit greatly by what you have heard here this evening."

"And now, in conclusion, let me say . . ."

"Thanking you for your attention and enthusiasm . . ."

Ad infinitum.—Louisville Times.

The Ruling Prejudice.

The Buyer—it looks very well. The lines are rarely beautiful. It's quite classy, in fact.

The Salesman—Yes, it's attracting quite a lot of attention.

"A very recent importation?"

"I beg your pardon. Am I to understand it isn't a Paris creation?"

"It isn't. It's strictly American."

"How absurd. I don't see how you have the assurance to make it so prominent. Why, the thing is absolutely impossible. There isn't a bit of style to it. Any one can see that the badly damaged it's faulty in every way. Not made in Paris. Good morning."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Situation in East, Critics Say, Is Steadily Improving

Berlin, Jan. 3, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The official press bureau today gave out the following items: "The situation in the east is steadily improving. They believe the Russian counter offensive in Galicia has been utterly shattered for the time, at least. Events in the east, however, have so frequently brought surprises that predictions as to the situation there can not be made safely."

"The small amount of space given by the newspapers to the western war theater apparently is indicative of a feeling that the central point of the struggle is in Poland and that the struggle in the west has settled down into a monotonous endurance test."

"The newspapers profess to have received information that the English in Calcutta did not suffer from the loss of the English aeroplanes were lost, but the cruiser Arethusa was badly damaged and another cruiser somewhat damaged by German torpedoes. In addition it is believed two British torpedo boat destroyers were damaged."

"The Tanne (a Constantinople newspaper) published an interview with the

Light House Target



This photograph, made immediately after the raid of a German squadron on the towns of Whitby, Scarborough and Hartlepool, on the northeastern coast of England, illustrates how one German gunner sent a shell hurtling through the lighthouse at Scarborough.

British Embassy Tells of Shipping

Washington, Jan. 3.—The British embassy tonight issued its first statement on the shipping situation since the publication of the American note. It cleared up one point which the United States had asked for information by announcing that turpentine and resin shipped from this country before those articles were declared contraband would be paid for when seized. The statement said:

"Turpentine and resin shipped before the publication of the order placing them on the contraband list will be paid for."

"No cargoes for Italy have been held up at Gibraltar since December 4. Italian ships carrying cargoes of commodities of which export from Italy is prohibited are not interfered with unless there is clear evidence of fraudulent intentions on the part of the shippers."

"Negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to the removal of the embargo on rubber against a pledge not to export, similar to that arranged with regard to German aniline dyes. The negotiations have been retarded by the discovery of shipments of rubber from the United States to Europe under disguise."

Engagement at Sari Kamysch. Petrograd, Jan. 3.—The following official communication from army headquarters in the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"Throughout the day of January 2 and part of the night of January 2-3, an engagement around Sari Kamysch continued with extreme ferocity. The Turks suffering enormous losses. There has been no important action in the other regions."

Two Aviators Killed. Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 3.—Two Japanese aviators, while flying in an aeroplane between Kyoto and Osaka fell to the ground today and were killed.

German field marshal Kolmar von Der Goltz, military commandant of Constantinople and acting Turkish minister who expressed confidence over the outlook for Turkey. In the interview Field Marshal von Der Goltz declared the Turkish army has made great progress since his last visit to Constantinople.

Berlin is showing a grateful feeling over the relief which latest reports received here said, being given by the German residents in China to the destitute women and children at the Tsing Tau garrison.

"The official publication of the German socialist trade union, the greatest workingmen's organization, reviewing the year of 1914, says: 'We know we have to hold out and we shall do so. Our confidence is based not only on the strength, organization and execution of discipline in the army, but also on the love of country that unites all Germans without exception. If the war keeps on for months or for years it will merely force the nation into more united solidarity and increase her forces immeasurably. The Germans will emerge from the world war the strongest of the belligerents.'"

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

Mother and 3 Children Found Dead in Home

Luray, Va., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Charles E. Burner and her three children, the oldest five years old, were found dead in their home near here today. Their skulls had been crushed. The whereabouts of the woman's husband is not known. He was recently released from the state road convict force, to which he had been sentenced for felonious assault.

Setting Him Right. John was home from college for the winter vacation, and before long was infatuated with the beauty of a neighbor.

His father noticed his evident admiration.

"Did you notice how old Mason's daughter has shot up, Jack?" he asked his son one day. "Seems to me she is getting quite a handsome young critter."

"Father," said Jack, enthusiastically, "she is as beautiful as Hecy."

"As he be!" ejaculated the old man. "Blame it all, where's your eyes, boy?"

Joe's got a face like a pig in a fit. It's her mother she gets her looks from. She's as beautiful as she be!"—Exchange.

Took No Chances. Johnny was sent to the cellar to draw a pitcher of cider. When he got back the guest commended him.

"You must have good judgment to fill the pitcher so accurately in the dark without running it over."

"Yes, when the girl got up to the first joint of my thumb I stopped."—Houston Chronicle.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

WHEN CONSTIPATED OR BILIOUS GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

45,000 Fires in Texas. Austin, Tex., Jan. 3.—Forty-five thousand fires occurring in Texas since Dec. 10, 1914, have been reported to the state fire marshal.

AN EXTREME RAINY WINTER IN EUROPE

FLOODS IN RIVER VALLEYS OF COUNTRY PREVENTS ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

FRENCH GAIN LITTLE GROUND

Germans Capture an Important Russian Position in the East.

London, Jan. 3, 10:40 p. m.—The extremely rainy winter, the worst Europe has experienced in years, causing floods in the river valleys of the continent as well as those of England, has prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battle front and has seriously interfered with those in the east.

There have been heavy artillery engagements from the sea to the Swiss borders and occasional attacks by the infantry of the opposing armies, which, when not repulsed, have added a few yards to the territory in the possession of the attacking forces, but have always proved costly adventures.

The French have gained a little ground between Albert and Arras, just north of the point where the line turns eastward and to the east of Rheims and southwest of Verdun, where the attempts to make the German positions untenable, are proceeding slowly. They have also made some advance in Alsace, but have suffered a repulse to the northwest of St. Meneshold.

In the east the Germans have captured the important Russian position at Borjow, but elsewhere they have been unable to make headway against the Russians, who, as defenders of well fortified positions, are aided by the wet weather and muddy roads, which hinder the German movements. The Austrians claim to have checked the Russian advance near Gorlice, on the South Galician railway, west of Jaslo, but apparently the battle here has not yet been concluded.

The Russians, on the other hand, have taken the Austrians' positions, near Uzsok Pass, which should open another entrance for them through the Carpathians into Hungary, while the Austrian retreat in Bukovina is described by the Russians as a rout. The Turks have crossed the Russian border in the Caucasus and according to their own account, have defeated the Russian garrison at Ardahan. They are, however, displaying anxiety for their remaining possessions in Europe by feverishly fortifying the whole coast line. What they fear is not disclosed, for it is considered hardly possible for the allies to land a sufficient force to prove a menace to them. It is possible they anticipate an invasion from another source.

Indications point to the possibility of the Balkan states, which are now neutral, taking a hand in the war. The Greek minister of finance has declared Greece is making preparations to maintain the new territory which she gained in the Balkan wars from Turkey and Bulgaria but that she has more to fear from Bulgaria than Turkey. It is not thought Russia can look on calmly while the Russians are advancing toward Transylvania and it is expected she will join with Russia and try to secure the much coveted eastern province of Austria-Hungary.

Throughout the British empire and in the English churches in foreign countries intercession services were held today for the success of the allies' arms. Many of the sermons embodied exhortations to the young men to join the army. King George issued a message to the village church at Sandringham.

GEN. VILLA ORDERS CABRAL TO ASSUME CHARGE IN SONORA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Eduardo Huibide had crossed the Arizona border and was in hiding.

The reasons for the secrecy concerning his whereabouts were not learned.

The last of the Sonora delegation to the national convention at Villa and Zetate arrived here today and will start tomorrow for Mexico City, headed by Col. Alberto Pina. Press dispatches from Mexico City appear to have been greatly censored and delayed.

Convention Fails of Quorum. Mexico City, Jan. 1, via El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—The national convention, lacking a quorum, did not meet today. A special call has been issued for delegates to meet tomorrow.

President Gutierrez held a reception at the palace today and received felicitations from his cabinet members and other prominent Mexicans.

Carranza Is Safe. Laredo, Tex., Jan. 3.—Gen. Jesus Carranza, brother of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, state of Guerrero, according to a telegram from him, dated from there yesterday, and received by relatives here today.

An undated dispatch to the state department at Washington, received yesterday, said Jesus Carranza was a prisoner at Salina Cruz.

Word from Scott. Washington, Jan. 3.—Acting Secretary Breckinridge of the war department received word today from Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions sent him yesterday in connection with the effort to adjust the difficulties at Naco between the Maytorena and Hill forces. Washington officials described the situation tonight as "still in negotiation."

Dozal to San Diego. San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.—General Dozal, appointed by Carranza as governor of Tepic, Mex., sailed with his staff from Mazatlan for San Diego, aboard the steamer Union late yesterday, according to a message received here today.

45,000 Fires in Texas. Austin, Tex., Jan. 3.—Forty-five thousand fires occurring in Texas since Dec. 10, 1914, have been reported to the state fire marshal.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and other Narcotic substance. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Albert W. Kahl, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Castoria in my practice for the past 25 years. I regard it as an excellent medicine for children."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisenkraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Duchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Stimulating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. FLETCHER

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Imperial Chancellor Tells About Industrial Germany

Berlin, Dec. 14.—The imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, received a correspondent of the Associated Press today and spoke openly on the Belgian relief situation, the question of contraband, the way in which industrial Germany has adapted herself to war conditions, the sentiment of Germany toward her enemies, and toward America and to the responsible for the war, which he attributed to Great Britain.

"I did not want this war," was one of his phrases given with emphasis. "We Germans do not cherish hate," was another occurring in a discussion of the attitude of the Germans toward the French soldiers and people.

Four months and a half of war have not passed lightly over the chancellor. In his uniform of lieutenant-general with grizzled, close cropped beard, and iron crosses, first and second class, he seemed much older than the scholarly, frock-coated statesman of Reichstag debates. Face and eyes showed signs of strain of the past few months.

He spoke with confidence of ultimate German victory, although a weary expressive shrug of the shoulders was his answer to a query as to the possible duration of the war.

The chancellor had only that afternoon received word that his son, a young cavalry lieutenant, had been badly wounded and captured in Poland by the Russians, but of this he made no mention when stating that the situation on the eastern front appeared to be very favorable.

The interview took place in the reception room of the historic chancellery mansion in the Wilhelm Strasse. Conversation turned first to news conditions and the difficulties of presenting the German side of the situation to American readers. The chancellor regretted that owing to the control of the cables the German point of view had not been adequately presented in the United States. He felt this to be a great injustice.

"Since the English have the possibility of getting the truth about themselves and their allies out," he asked, "why should they object to letting a little truth out about Germany?"

"We shall," remarked the chancellor, "shortly issue full reports of the earlier battles, as for example the battle of Tannenberg, that on the Masurian Lakes and the battle on the Marne."

To a remark on how little was known abroad concerning Tannenberg, he rejoined quickly: "In the history of the greatest battles in history. One of the greatest, the greatest, I should say."

"Is there any truth, Your Excellency," he was asked, "in the intimation that Germany is hampering the shipment of provisions to the population of Belgium and what is the attitude of your government toward the

American relief work for the Belgians?"

"On the contrary, we are doing everything we can to assist it and are giving our own supplies," he said. "We are very grateful to the Americans for the idea of starting out for the Belgians. As to our attitude on the question of Belgian neutrality, I have spoken at length in the Reichstag. You have seen the documents published in the North German Gazette, which show that Belgium had abandoned its own neutrality and that England and France had arranged to violate Belgian neutrality long before the war."

As to the British interpretation of contraband, His Excellency maintained that Great Britain had been directing her contraband regulations not so much at absolute contraband in war materials, as, at raw stuffs for the German industries and at provisions with the idea of starving out and ruining Germany economically, but Germany was prepared, he said, to meet the situation.

"You have been here and have seen conditions," he continued. "We can get along with Copper, Oil, rubber—we have enough of all. The British restrictions on trade are hurting the neutral states more than Germany. They have affected the United States, have they not? One of the remarkable features of the war has been the adaptability of German industries. You have seen the way in which she has been readjusting her industries from peace purposes to those of war. Oh! we are not short," he repeated, in dismissing the subject.

"What about financing the war, Your Excellency?"

"There is no trouble about that. You have noticed that Germany, the first nation to have subscribed, and it will be the same with the next. We shall have funds enough to continue the war to the end."

"And when does Your Excellency think that will be?"

A shrug of the shoulders, and a moment's hesitation preceded the answer. "Impossible to say. I hope that it will not be long. We have good news from the east front. The situation there is favorable."

The conversation was then turned to the sentiment of the Germans toward the various nations with which they are at war. The chancellor said there seemed to be very little ill feeling toward the French. On the contrary the men at the front get almost on friendly terms with the French soldiers opposite them.

"But we Germans do not cherish hate," he said. "Hate is not a Germanic trait. The vendetta belongs to the Latin races."

"I did not want this war," he continued with emphasis. "For the five years that I have sat here," he said, "touching the desk before him, I have labored steadily to develop a good understanding with England. In my speech in the Reichstag the other day I told of these efforts. But all came to naught and not through my fault."

The chancellor then went on to discuss, as in his speech of Dec. 2, how the attitude of the British government by steadily encouraging the Russian war party, as he said, was the necessary confidence in "ultimate" British spirit, brought the war nearer and nearer.

At this point Col. Von Mutius, the

emperor's aide de camp, was announced.

"I am very sorry that I cannot give you more time, but I have been summoned by the Kaiser." Before going, however, the chancellor found time to volunteer assistance to the correspondent in securing better news facilities for the American press and to discuss the feeling in Germany toward Americans. There had been, perhaps, a few incidents in which Americans suffered annoyance, he acknowledged, particularly in the early days of the war, and some Germans were not quick to realize that the language of the English was also spoken by 100,000,000 of neutral Americans.

"But war is war," he said, "and regrettable mistakes occasionally will occur. But the feeling of the government and the people here is friendly to Americans and we hope they will understand they are welcome guests."

Then referring to charges of brutality against the soldiers, he concluded: "Our boys are not bad boys. They do not do such things."

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite. The old standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children, 50c.

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre, 5c and 10c.—(Adv.)

New Year's Message. Berlin, via London, Jan. 3.—Replying to the New Year's message of the president of the Reichstag, Herr Kaemp, in which the Reichstag expressed the wish that "lasting peace may follow the struggle which the German people entered enthusiastically, sacrificing blood and wealth in order that Germany might fulfill its cultural mission in the world," the emperor has sent the following:

"Appreciating greatly the loyal and congratulatory message from the Reichstag, I express my warmest gratitude and hope unto God that all the wishes of the hearts of the German people for our dear fatherland in these heavy times with the veiled new year before us, will be granted."

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and blisters.

No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded

GERMANS GREEN STOODOUT ATTACKS TO EAST OF WARSAW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

service of intercession day and of a special prayer for the success of allied arms and in remembrance of those who have fallen on the battlefield.

Four services were held at St. Paul's cathedral which was thronged throughout the day. Westminster Abbey also had a large attendance.

At all the churches of England places of worship a special form of service sanctioned by the archbishops of Canterbury and York was used. At Westminster cathedral a large congregation assembled to take part in the special mass provided by the Missal to be used in time of war.

Similar services were held throughout the British Isles and in the overseas dominions.

To Increase Army.—London, Jan. 3.—A hint that the British government contemplates the introduction of conscription for increasing the army and navy was dropped by Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, while speaking at the Browning settlement this afternoon.

Usual Report—No Change.—Paris, Jan. 3.—The following official communication was issued by the French government: "According to the latest advices received here, there has been no alteration in the situation. The weather continues to be very bad on almost the whole front."

Wimborne a Lieutenant.—London, Jan. 3.—Baron Wimborne, who took the victorious British polo team to the United States last summer, has been appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st Life Guards, in succession to the marquis of Aberdeen, resigned. The baron will take office Feb. 17.

German Airman Visits Dunkirk.—Dunkirk, France, Jan. 2.—A German airman paid a visit to Dunkirk during Christmas week, but he dropped no bombs, only peaceful Christmas greetings. His somewhat hazardous trip from the German frontier was undertaken at the request of the Prussian colonel who wanted to know where his son, killed at Soissons, was buried and the parcel of letters and cards which the aviator dropped into the principal square of the city.

The cards were signed by the aviator himself and bore the conventional greetings of the season, together with a message that he had been led to undertake the mission by his admiration for the gallantry of the captured French airmen.

Count Von Moltke Chief.—Berlin, Jan. 2, via London, Jan. 4, 1:59 a. m.—Lieutenant General Count von Moltke has been appointed chief of the supplementary general staff, which comprises that section of the general staff which is in Berlin to attend to the various functions of interior military affairs.

The health of the former chief of the general staff has not been restored sufficiently to permit his return to field service, but his physicians declared he must have work of some kind as he was worrying himself ill through inaction. General von Moltke has been weakened by an attack of influenza.

Infantry General Baron Manteuffel has been appointed department general.

Exports From Hamburg.—Berlin, via London, Jan. 4, 1:59 a. m.—Exports from Hamburg, consular district to the United States and in particular possessions show a heavy decrease for the past year, having been \$19,320,713 as compared with \$25,153,213 in 1913, and \$37,557,683 in 1912.

Officer Dies Bravely.—London, Jan. 4, 2:11 a. m.—Captain Arthur N. Loxley, of the battleship Formidable, died on the bridge smoking a cigarette as his vessel went down in the English channel last Friday morning after the ship either had struck a mine or been torpedoed, according to survivors of the disaster.

The compliment to the officer who was superintending the launching of the boats in the seamanly manner in which the work was being done.

"Captain Loxley gave the orders as calmly as if he had been in harbor with his anchors down," said one rescued sailor. "The only sign he gave that anything was amiss was his crew saying, 'steady' and 'hold' and 'there's tons of life in the old ship yet.'"

Condemned to Death.—London, Jan. 4, 2:05 a. m.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent transmits a dispatch from Vienna which says a newspaper editor, Joseph Votel of Prossnitz, Moravia, was condemned to death by court martial for a seditious speech and was executed two hours after sentence was passed upon him.

Two New Developments.—London, Jan. 4, 2:52 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent says: "Two fresh developments have appeared in the German plan of campaign."

They have sent Prussian and Bavarian troops to aid the Austrians, who have been ordered at all costs to hold the front protecting Cracow. They also are making efforts to cross to the north of the Vistula, hoping that with assistance from the East Prussian army, General Francois might threaten Warsaw from this direction. The threat of the Austrians to blow up the city of Cracow, which they are unable to hold, the fortress so disturbed the Poles that they have sent a deputation headed by Count Tarnowski to implore the pope to avert such a disaster.

Newspapers Refrain from Comment.—Stockholm, via London, Jan. 3.—The Swedish newspapers thus far have refrained from the suggestion of the government, from making any comments regarding the British attitude toward neutral trade. However, they have quoted fully the English and American papers, especially the declarations that there will be no rupture of the trade relations between America and England.

Pope Weeps Over War.—London, Jan. 4, 2:49 a. m.—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, papal secretary of state, has sent the following in response to the Daily Chronicle's request for a New Year's message from Pope Benedict: "The pope weeps over the war and,

being unable to stop it, he is doing all in his power to lighten its grievous consequences for the unhappy prisoners and their desolated families. "Meanwhile, he uplifts fervent prayers to the Redeemer that He may inspire in the governments of the belligerent nations feelings of Christian charity that will at last end the frightful war which is desolating humanity."

Invaders Lose Heavily.—Vienna, via London, Jan. 3.—The following official communication was issued here today: "The enemy has made attempts by the enemy to break our front west and northwest of Gorlice, Galicia, were unsuccessful. The enemy lost heavily. During the fighting which lasted the whole of the day our troops stormed and captured a height south of Gorlice. "We annihilated a battalion, captured an officer of the general staff, four subalterns, 850 men and two machine guns. Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

Reopening of Ship Traffic.—Stockholm, via London, Jan. 3.—It is announced that the reopening of ship traffic with Finland has been postponed owing to new information concerning the laying of mines.

After the recent storm in the Baltic the Swedish government issued a general warning that many ships were drifting and sent mine sweepers over all these waters. The fear is expressed that whole German and Russian mine fields have broken loose from their anchorages. One mine has exploded violently in Kalmar Sound.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Rome, Jan. 3.—In addition to the cordial replies of Emperor William and King George promising their assistance in arranging for an exchange of prisoners, Pope Benedict has received other satisfactory answers from belligerent powers to his request for such exchange. It is hoped, therefore, during January arrangements will be made for the return to their homes of a large number of wounded prisoners.

Want Bulgaria Neutral.—London, Jan. 3.—The preserving states which have been talking about an understanding between the Christian Balkan states and with the idea of securing the neutrality of Bulgaria, apparently have not met with success. The dispatches received in London from the near eastern capitals, and Greece, Serbia and Rumania are preparing for eventualities.

The Greek chamber of deputies, M. Theodoris is reported to have declared the speech recently delivered by the Bulgarian minister of finance, while the Greek minister of finance is said to be making urgent military preparations to maintain his liberated territory.

Another dispatch from the Greek minister of finance states the exportation of cereals, flour, cattle, forage and arms.

Should Bulgaria, contrary to expectations, attack Serbia, with the object of recovering Macedonia, Greece, by her treaty obligations would, it is thought in political circles here, come to the assistance of Serbia and the Balkan peninsula would be in the throes of a third war.

Turkey apparently expects trouble as the Ottoman government has expelled the Ottoman revolutionaries from the Dardanelles.

Statement from Petrograd.—Petrograd, Jan. 3.—The following statement was issued today by the army headquarters: "On the Bzura and Rawka rivers we are conducting the successful repulse of German attacks in spite of the enemy's heavy artillery fire and bomb throwing."

"On the road to Wloszozowa in the Kielce region at the village of Lopuzno on December 31, German troops after a stubborn battle, took possession of the town. Our troops, however, later counter-attacked and forced the enemy to abandon all the trenches previously occupied. During this affair we captured several hundred prisoners and nine machine guns."

"In western Galicia fighting continues in the region of Gorlice. In the region of Lublin we occupied a large number of prisoners. We took as many as a thousand prisoners."

"The Austrian retreat in Bukovina before the drive of our troops has taken the character of a great rout."

Two Retirements.—Vienna, via London, Jan. 3.—Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the retirement applications of General Liborius von Frank, commander of the first army corps, and Field Marshal Arthur Przyborski. Both were active in Serbia. General von Frank, who occupied Belgrade December 2, retires, it is announced, owing to ill health.

Death of Dr. Hansen.—Christiania, Dec. 25.—The death is announced at Bergen of Dr. Klaus Hansen, prominent as a physician in Norway and the leader of the fight against tuberculosis. He was 71 years old. Dr. Hansen was the chief physician of the municipal hospital at Bergen and a fellow of the Norwegian academy of medicine.

England's Best Way Is to Purchase All

London, Jan. 4, 4:15 a. m.—Arthur Kitson, the inventor and author of various works on economics, writes to the Morning Post suggesting that the simplest way out of the difficulty because of Great Britain and the United States arising from the detention of American cargoes by British warships is for the British government to contract to take the entire cotton supply of the United States for one year or two. Mr. Kitson says it would be a profitable undertaking, as it would shorten the duration of the war by depriving Germany of these commodities and England could supply neutral countries with such quantities of them as would satisfy their local demands.

Wealthy Planter Found Dead.—Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3.—George H. Uzzell, wealthy planter of Pecan Point, Ark., was found dead at the home of a relative here today by members of the family who were attracted by a pistol shot. A revolver was lying on the floor near Uzzell's body. He is said to have been ill.

Home Defense of England Has Membership of Million

London, Dec. 22.—Almost unobserved, England's home defense army—whether it be called the volunteer "training corps" or the "national militia" or the "special constabulary"—has grown to a membership of over 1,000,000 men in a space of less than three months. Moreover, this is only a beginning; apparently the number will be quadrupled before spring. Officers like the German naval officer in the Hartlepool and Scarborough in mid-December, send hundreds of the male population, old and young alike, hurrying to take their place in this civil guard which will have an important work to do if invasion ever becomes a reality.

Drilling is carried on generally three or four evenings a week, in parks, squares and school yards all over England. The force is to be equipped as soon as possible with grey-green uniforms. It is already officered and equipped with engineer, ambulance, transport, signal, bicycle and motorcycle sections. Rifle practice is a principal part of the training and as the elements of drill are completed.

As to what the duties of these civilian soldiers will be should invasion be attempted there has been no definite information yet. They would be expected, it is said, to see that the population of the threatened towns was taken safely away.

If a German force actually managed to land and advanced toward one of these towns they would find the population of the threatened towns was taken safely away.

As for rifles, the guard would be supposed to carry them more as a

FRENCH STRENGTHEN POSITION NEAR LYS

Paris, Jan. 3.—The French official statement, issued this afternoon, says: "During the day of January 2, we strengthened the position to the north of Lys, gained during the preceding days. The enemy has shown activity in the region of Zonnebekk, which he has violently bombed. From the Lys to Arras there is almost complete quiet."

"There was an artillery engagement in the region of Albert and Roye and our infantry advanced some 500 meters near La Boisselle. The German heavy artillery has demolished several fortifications, from which the enemy was harassing our sappers."

"Spirited artillery duels have taken place to the west and east of Craonne. Near Beaumont there has been infantry fighting in which we have inflicted serious losses on the enemy. The enemy has launched two attacks without success in the forest of La Grurie. On all this portion of the front the artillery has shown everywhere great activity."

"In the region of Arras and on the heights of the Meuse there was an artillery duel. We have gained a little ground again in the forest of Bouchoir, northeast of Troyon, and in the forest of Le Pretre (northwest of Pont-a-Mousson)."

"In the Vosges we have occupied one of the enemy's trenches. Artillery engagements have taken place in the Ban de Sapt and in the Valley of the Fave."

"In the upper Alsace our former gains in the region of Thann have been maintained. We have bombarded a German train in the railway station of Altkirch and caused some damage on the railway between Carspach and the camp to the southwest of Altkirch."

"In general, the perceptible abatement which can be noted in our activity should be attributed to the necessary pauses which soak the ground and make operations everywhere almost impossible."

Confesses to Murder.—Salem, Oregon, Jan. 3.—John M. Siercks, an inmate of the state prison, confessed tonight to the killing of Mrs. Day Wehrman and her small son, for which John Arthur Pender was convicted. Pender was under sentence to be hanged until the people of the state abolished capital punishment. He will be freed by a pardon in a few days.

Siercks confessed when confronted by a lock of his own hair which had been tried from Mrs. Wehrman's clutched hand. The tragedy occurred near Seapoose, Oregon, September 4, 1911.

British Buy Chemicals.—Caddis, Mich., Jan. 3.—Agents said to represent the British government have signed contracts with two chemical manufacturing companies here to purchase their entire output of certain products used in making smokeless powder. The contracts run two years and call for the payment of double and usual price of the chemicals desired.

Harvard Modifies.—Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 3.—Harvard university has modified its requirements for admission to its medical school. It was announced tonight that the school will not be a strictly graduate department and under certain conditions men who have had two years of work in college or the medical school of the United States will be accepted. The medical school is the first to recede from the graduate requirements.

About Dum Dum Bullets.—New York, Jan. 3.—Shrapnel wounds have probably been attributed to dum dum bullets, which are being used in the European war, according to Dr. P. P. Walker, of Stockton, Cal., who served in the Harles ambulance corps in France. Dr. Walker, who arrived here today, said he failed to find any evidence of the use of dum dum bullets.

Suffra for Wilson.—Washington, Jan. 3.—Woman suffragists fighting for a federal constitutional amendment enfranchising their sex will concentrate their campaign upon the white house again Wednesday when a delegation of democratic women will ask President Wilson to support their movement, which is to be taken up in the house Jan. 12. The president already has expressed opposition to the amendment.

The call at the white house will be preceded by an automobile parade.

deterrent than for use against an enemy. The guardsmen will be charged with police duty like preventing panic and punishing would-be looters.

Even if no invasion comes, this well nigh universal military training is bound to have a great effect upon the nation. The physical effects of the methodical outdoor exercise are already apparent to the men themselves. Leaders of the movement maintain it is bound to have a democratizing influence on England. The fact that workman and aristocrat have trained side by side through the long winter evenings may soften or even obliterate the sharp lines which have divided the class in England. For the present, at least, it is certain social distinction is blown to the winds.

Here is a typical illustration: In order that the amateur soldiers may properly understand the essentials of drill their instructors made them take turns at officiating their squad of section. In a stiff old country town not far from London it fell to the squad's lot to command the night recently.

He performed his duty exceedingly well, although the soldiers under him included the dignified squire, as well as the village blacksmith and a number of agricultural laborers. But the squad's gravity was severely tested when he was compelled to speak sharply to his employer for not taking up his dressing correctly.

Employer and employee were a half hour later the temporary officer gravely was driving his master back to his house. Such things do not sound particularly strange in America, but in England they would be regarded as a little blank as a fairy tale—until war came.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Recent findings of the Belgian commission investigating alleged violations of the usages of war by the German army have been presented to Secretary Bryan and were made public here tonight by Emmanuel Havenith, Belgian minister. The report asserts that Belgian civilians have been wantonly shot and Belgian towns ruthlessly destroyed, systematically and by order of German commanding officers.

Proclamations issued by high officers of the German army are quoted in support of the findings. One of those reproduced, said to have been issued at Liege by General Von Huebner, after stating that the inhabitants of Ardenne had made a surprise attack upon German troops, announced: "It is with my consent that the commander-in-chief has ordered the whole town to be burned and that about 100 people have been shot. I bring this fact to the knowledge of the city of Liege, so that the citizens may realize the fate with which they are menaced if they adopt a similar attitude. The commission up its report, the commission says:

"After such proclamations which will be surprised by the murders, arson, pillage and destruction committed by the military whenever they meet with resistance."

"If a German army corps of patrolling party is received at the entrance to a village by a volley from the forests, the whole village and its population is held responsible. Without inquiry, the place is given over to pillage and flames, a part of the inhabitants are massacred."

"The forests, which have been committed in all parts of the country have a general character, throwing the responsibility upon the whole German army. It is simply the application of a pre-conceived system, the carrying out of instructions which have made the enemy's troops in Belgium a horde of barbarians and a band of incendiaries."

Golf Team Match.—A team match will be the feature on the Racoon club golf course Saturday, January 3. The president's team will play the secretary's team. The losing team will entertain the winners at a dinner to be held in the club house Saturday evening. The golf club Saturday entry list will be open until Friday, January 8, when J. H. Hale, the president, and R. S. Baker, the secretary, will pick their teams from the entry list. It is expected there will be at least a twenty-five player team. The players will be paired up as near as possible in order that there will be no need of handicaps. The Nassau system of scoring will be used; that is, one point for each nine holes and a point for the match.

There are a number of entries already, among them being George Rottman, Harold Shear, H. H. Shear, Tom Caulfield, Clarence Hubby, Humphreys, John Caulfield, A. C. Ramsey, A. Bush, R. Patten and E. H. Patten. The match will start promptly at 2 p. m. and the teams will be published on Friday after the entries are closed.

Banker-Prisoner Escapes.—Paris, Jan. 3.—Nestor Wilmar, a former banker, railroad man, newspaper editor and sportsman, was serving a sentence in the St. Gilles prison at Brussels, in connection with financial irregularities, has escaped, according to a dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

Nestor Wilmar in July last was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500, following his conviction at Brussels on charges of swindling the public out of \$3,400,000 in the Ghent railway in 1912.

Oldest Director Dies.—Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—N. N. Parker Shortridge, the oldest director of the Pennsylvania railroad system, died at his suburban home in Wynnewood today from pneumonia. He was 85 years old.

Mr. Shortridge was connected with the Pennsylvania railroad since its incorporation, having been one of those who made a house-to-house campaign to solicit subscriptions to its stock.

No Comment on Bill.—Rome, Jan. 3.—The newspapers make no comment on the passage by the United States congress of the immigration bill containing the literacy test clause, except to express the conviction that President Wilson will veto it.

Colonel Prescott Dies.—Kansas City, Jan. 3.—Colonel J. Wallace Prescott, uncle of D. P. Tomney of the Dallas News, died here today, aged 81.

SENATOR SHEPPARD STUDIES FORESTRY

AT SUGGESTION OF TEXAS MAN, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT MAKES SURVEY.

CHIEF PETERS' REPORT READY

Declaration Made That Unless State Takes Action, Big Mills Will Cease in 15 Years.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Sheppard has been giving considerable study to conservation and forestry problems recently and at his instance and request the agricultural department sent to Texas J. G. Peters, chief of state service, the purpose of making a survey of the forests of Texas with the view to suggesting a state forestry system.

Chief Peters has just completed his report and it contains some exceedingly important suggestions, especially pertaining to East Texas. The report of a state department of forestry under a skilled expert and endorses the bill recently drafted by the Texas Forestry association, recently approved by the legislature. This bill will be placed before the next legislature for its consideration and legislation along with the purpose of making a survey of the forests of Texas with the view to suggesting a state forestry system.

Under the heading "What Forestry Means to Texas," the report says: "A state's forest policy has in view the conservation of the timber supply and the protection of streams."

Timber conservation is achieved by protection from fire and other destructive agencies and by the practice of forestry which means the raising of continuous crops of timber in a way to yield the highest possible return.

Streamflow protection is achieved in large measure by the maintenance of a forest cover on the hillier or rougher areas subject to erosion which helps to check the rapid run off of rain water. Thus besides protecting the soil from erosion, which is the cause of the silting up of navigable streams, the forests aids in preserving the regularity of water flow, which means the raising of continuous crops of timber in a way to yield the highest possible return.

The manufacture of timber and other timber products ranks third in importance among the state's industries, being second only to the slaughtering and meat packing industry and the manufacture of flour mill and grist mill products. There are approximately 800 mills operating in the state, besides a number of establishments manufacturing coprahe stock, veneers and other products. These plants employ more than 25,000 persons or nearly one-third of all the persons engaged in the various industries in the state. The total amount of wood contributed annually by the forests of Texas is estimated at 1,000,000 cubic feet of wood, exclusive of cord wood, fence material and other products for domestic use, aggregates nearly two and one-quarter billion board feet.

Of this total, the yellow pine is valued at \$22,000,000 and of this sum probably only one-third goes to the owners of the timber, the remainder going principally to wage earners.

At the present rate of cutting the state supply of 40 billion feet of timber will last less than thirty years. But the matter of fact at their present rate of cutting and with no protection given the cut-over lands from fire, the larger lumbering plants, which are now being established to operate within fifteen years. After that, to satisfy the demands of a rapidly increasing population, the supply of timber must be obtained from outside the state, in all probability from the Pacific Northwest and the consumer will have to pay the price of lumber plus the freight, which will amount to much more than the present price of the local product. And this problem affects not only the eastern region but the entire state. The state will be forced to buy timber from outside the state, which will require for all time by using only land valuable chiefly for the production of timber.

In setting forth his conclusions as to what is necessary to be done in Texas in order to properly protect the forest lands, Prof. Peters says in his report: "If in about thirty years the southern yellow pine in Texas will have practically ceased to be an important commercial resource, the state will be forced to look chiefly for the growing of timber, are protected from fire and unrestricted grazing and managed in a way to insure continuous production."

The importance of the forest for the state is emphasized by the fact that the severe floods and sand bars in such navigable rivers as the Colorado and Brazos is the result of the forest growing on the banks of the rivers.

(2) State aid is absolutely necessary in the solving of these problems, and the coming legislature should make provision for the establishment of a department of forestry; a technically trained forester as state forester; a forest fire protection system; co-operation with private owners in preparing plans for the management of timber lands and wood lots and for commercial and shade tree planting; state-owned nurseries for raising of young trees to be distributed to the citizens of the state at cost and an adequate appropriation of funds.

(3) The state should make an examination of its public domain, withdrawing from sale the lands chiefly valuable for timber production and setting them aside for the raising of timber and in addition should investigate such problems as unrestricted grazing and forest taxation.

(4) Federal aid can be secured in demonstration work at state experiment stations.

A Morrisonian Message

REXALL Cold Tablets are most effective to break up a heavy cold. We guarantee them to give satisfaction or your money back. Price 25c.

At the Rexall Store

MORRISON'S "OLD CORNER"

The Biggest and the Best in Texas.

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You can make no mistake by placing it with us. We handle everything in the Pure Food Grocery line, including Fruits, Vegetables and Produce. We realize that prices talk, and if you give us your business, it means much, for we will strive to please you and hold your business in the future.

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I. L. Wood

THE PURE FOOD GROCER
317 N. 18th St.

stations, farm wood lot management under the Smith-Lever law and fire protection under the Weeks law.

In discussing the avenues open to the state a purchase government co-operation, the Peters report says: State extension stations prepared to handle the work can secure co-operative assistance in investigating the proper methods of forest management, nursery practice, tree planting and the like.

In connection with farm woodland improvement the state should state extension in direct touch with the farmer through the extension work of the department of agriculture. The state has recently received a tremendous impetus through the passage of the Smith-Lever law which provides for co-operative agricultural extension with the state through the extension work of the department of agriculture. The state has recently received a tremendous impetus through the passage of the Smith-Lever law which provides for co-operative agricultural extension with the state through the extension work of the department of agriculture.

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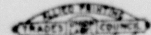
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The Morning News should be delivered throughout the City of Waco by 6:30 a. m., and subscribers failing to receive the paper at this time will confer a favor by phoning the Circulation Department, both phones 1132, and a copy will be sent by special messenger.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Morning News will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

Publishers' Notice.

The Southern Publishing Company, in taking over the properties of the News Publishing Company, necessarily agreed to fulfill all existing contracts, advertising and otherwise. Our readers may therefore find advertisements in these columns not indorsed by the general policy of The News.



"TEXAS WILL FEED HERSELF."

This is the motto that has been adopted by the Texas Profitable Farming Campaign that will be launched at Temple in a few days and which, it is contemplated by the promoters, will extend to a number of the counties of this state. It is estimated that by the proper concert of effort on the part of farmers and business men, \$200,000,000 which is now being annually expended in Northern markets for food and feed products consumed in Texas, will be saved to this state.

"Something to sell every week in the year" is another motto or ideal held out for the farmers by this movement, which was recently put through quite successfully in over forty counties in Arkansas. The plan, in brief, is to send a group of experts on diversification, soil conservation, and general scientific farming, out into the country districts to meet the farmers face to face, and discuss with them in a friendly, direct manner just how they can best meet the situation that has arisen from the European war and solve the problems that were pressing upon them before the war came on.

It is contemplated that the business men and commercial organizations of the leading towns in each county will take charge of the details of the campaigns, furnish the necessary publicity, arrange for the meetings with the farmers, meet the experts when they arrive, provide them with transportation into the rural districts, and then go out with the visiting experts to meet the farmers and assure them of the co-operation of the bankers, merchants and professional men in the efforts of the farmers to work out their own salvation.

We recognize that many farmers are suspicious of "expert" or "book farmers," but business men who have had larger opportunity to travel and observe what is being accomplished elsewhere by scientific methods should go along with the demonstrators who will assist in this campaign and assure their farmer friends that what these men have to say is worth while and that they know what they are talking about. All of us recognize that something other than cotton should be employed in Texas as a money crop this year. But the farmers are going to have to be informed as to what they can grow to best advantage and for what they can find a profitable market after they have grown it. Co-operation in both growing and marketing will be necessary, and the Profitable Farming Campaign will go a long way in getting much of this information before the farmers.

Business in the cities is dull now because of the lack of a favorable market for cotton. The city realizes as never before in this state, perhaps, its dependence upon the farm. If the farmers do not make more money in 1915 the cities will witness poorer business than they are sharing now. The commercial organizations can do a large service for their cities and the surrounding farming territory by encouraging all sane movements looking to more profitable farming methods, better marketing systems and things of that kind. The experts who will conduct the campaign in Bell county want to come to McLennan county next. The Waco Chamber of Commerce and Young Men's Business League can do something worth while by lending co-operation to this movement. The expense attached is small, while every indication is that the returns will be large.

To keep at home the more than \$1,000,000 which goes out of Waco annually for pork products, according to Secretary E. F. Drake of the Chamber of Commerce, would be one worthy aim for that organization to establish for 1915.

THE BULL MOOSE GRABS AT STRAWS.

Silence pervades the classic precincts of Oyster Bay, but the few Bull Moose left in congress are still making a noise. One of them, Congressman Hinebaugh of Illinois, chairman of the Bull Moose congressional committee, returned from his holiday visit to his home and gave to the Washington newspapers a statement advising the members of the Progressive party to unite with Progressive Republicans in the 1916 campaign, to the end that the reactionary element of the Republican party be "cleaned out" and the continued domination of the country by the Democratic party prevented.

When Bull Moose Congressman Bryan of Washington read his chief's statement in the papers he rushed to his seat in the house and interrupted consideration of the post-office appropriation bill long enough to tell the Congressional Record reporters that Mr. Hinebaugh spoke for himself alone and not for the grand young party.

"There are," said Mr. Bryan, "certain kinds of reunions that may be on the boards. We Progressives might possibly go aboard the Republican ship under certain conditions. You know the revolutionists went on board a British ship on a certain occasion. They did not care so much to find themselves beneath the British flag, for they went on to throw the tea that was on that vessel overboard into Boston harbor. If it be possible for the Progressive party members to go back into the Republican party with axe handles and baseball bats in their hands to put out of business the old machine that dominated the party at Chicago and put Progressive men and women in charge of that ship, then the Progressives of the country might think about the matter. If the terms of surrender were satisfactory, we might accept."

Warning to his subject, Mr. Bryan proceeded to prove to his own satisfaction that both old parties were "wet from head to foot" and owned body and soul by the liquor trust, and delivered himself of this prediction of what is going to happen in 1916:

"The Prohibition party platform has only one fundamental plank in it that the Progressive party has not, and that is national prohibition. In a few days there is going to come up the question of woman's suffrage in this house, if it is not successfully choked off, and again the Progressive party membership in this house will go on record as it went on record on roll call on the Hobson resolution on December 22, with all except one for prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Progressive members will go on record unanimously for equal suffrage."

"I believe that with prohibition added to the Progressive platform we will have a permanent force of Progressives, prohibitionists, suffragists and public-ownership adherents that will have more strength in this country than either of the other parties, and we will have a leader who is no more afraid of the liquor traffic than he is of African lions, party bosses or big business, and who has already gone into Ohio and Michigan and campaigned against the liquor traffic, thereby supporting Progressive platforms which declared for prohibition, and I believe we are going to whip both the old parties and carry that amendment through under the Progressive party."

"The suffrage issue will prove an important factor. The women's clubs all over the country are against the liquor traffic and most of them are for equal suffrage. Add prohibition to the Progressive party platform and let the Prohibition and Progressive parties join forces with the women in the game and it would be some fight. It would be a crusade; party lines would be forgotten. Political meetings would become religious gatherings. A great revival of justice would be the result, and the majority in the house of representatives, as shown by the roll call the other day, would be repeated when the roll was called in the electoral college. We would elect our candidates and put the liquor traffic out of business forever in this country."

This Bull Moose prophet overlooked one important factor in arranging the forces that contest for political supremacy in 1916. He neglected to place the governor of Texas. We cannot pass judgment upon his prophecy until this omission is corrected.

THE REDISTRICTING PROBLEM.

To disabuse the mind of any so optimistic as to hope that the regular session of the Thirty-fourth legislature will be a continuous love feast, it is necessary only to remind them that the subject of senatorial and congressional redistricting will come up for consideration. Not even liquor legislation bills can excite so much controversy and divide the legislature into as many warring groups as a redistricting bill. Such bills involve the liquor question and many others equally fruitful of wrangling and division.

The Austin Statesman, which has observed many redistricting fights, thus enumerates some of the considerations which make harmonious action impossible:

"Members of the house of representatives naturally desire to come back or to go to the senate. Some of them have congressional ambitions. Most of the members of the senate are tentative candidates for congress and often their interests conflict with the interests of men in congress at the present time. There are members of both the house and the senate who are closely in touch with certain members of congress and desirous therefore of protecting their friends' interests. The anti-prohibitionists are suspicious of the pros and the pros are suspicious of the antis. The antis want to frame redistricting bills in such a way as to conserve their interests and gerrymander out the pros. The pros want to gerrymander all the districts in favor of their cause. And both want to arrange districts

that will elect congressmen of their liking. "The natural result is that there are formed some heterogeneous combinations in which personal interests become allied with causes against men and against the interests of other causes. Men who have not agreed before during a session of the legislature line up on the redistricting bills, and hence comes the trouble."

The constitution directs that the state be redistricted after each decennial census, but only legislative districts have been reformed since the 1910 census. Every effort to pass bills reforming senatorial and congressional districts has failed through inability of the legislature to compose the rival claims and ambitions of men, sections and causes.

The Thirty-fourth legislature should rise superior to all selfish considerations and redistrict the state. To continue the present senatorial and congressional districts is to deny the people equal representation in the state legislature and congress. The population of the state has increased more rapidly in some districts than in others. This is especially true of the western counties whose population has increased greatly since the 1900 census, which is the basis of the present senatorial and congressional apportionment.

POLITICAL BYPLAYS.

The men who labor under the big dome at Washington making laws for this country do not overlook many opportunities to play the game of politics. The outburst of the Democratic governor of Texas against the Democratic administration at Washington was not overlooked by these wise men and shrewd politicians.

The governor's statement appeared in the newspapers at the capital Sunday morning, December 27. Congress was not in session on the following day, but when it assembled Tuesday, Congressman Sloan, Republican, of Nebraska, obtained recognition to discuss an amendment of the postoffice bill and delivered himself as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I have on several occasions addressed at the desk criticisms of the Underwood tariff law on account of discrimination against the producers of the country. I ask to have read in my time a statement by the biggest Democrat of the biggest Democratic state in the country, Governor Colquitt of Texas," and the clerk read into the Congressional Record the Texas governor's denunciation of the Democratic tariff law.

Later in the day, the house still having under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, Congressman Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, obtained recognition to throw some light on why the office of assistant postmaster should not be abolished and did so by having read into the Record the Texas governor's statement in its entirety. Congressman Moore was moved to do this, he said, because "the publication of these views of the governor may come with more grace from the minority side of the house than if they were presented in all good cheer by the gentlemen from Texas themselves."

On the same day Congressman Hardy of Texas enlivened the proceedings by delivering his defense of the administration, and added by way of postscript, these words:

"Mr. Chairman, I ought not to take my seat without remarking that the Washington Post, which carried 'our governor's' denunciation of Mr. Wilson, carried also, so I am told, a letter to the president from the National Manufacturers' Association demanding the repeal of the Democratic tariff law, notwithstanding 'our governor' declares that by putting raw materials on the free list we have robbed the farmer and enriched the manufacturer."

These several illuminating contributions to the subject of reform in the postal department were so persuasive to the minds of the members of congress that they voted to cut off the salaries of all assistant postmasters, a good working majority of whom are Republicans.

We do not condone diamond robberies, exactly, but we are glad to see Dallas break the monotony of murders.

Waco laboring men will have an opportunity to practice some of their philosophy by donning "Made-in-Waco" overalls henceforth.

Texas is not in such a bad shape after all. The crops of this state for the past year were valued at \$352,000,000 in spite of the low price of cotton, incident to the war.

The Chinese president, who has issued a decree extending his term of office for practically a life time, is a political saint after the heart of our own Governor Colquitt.

One of the strongest presentations of the growth of prohibition we have recently read is reproduced from the Philadelphia North American on this page today. It is interesting reading for anti and pro alike.

Just because you happen to break some of the resolution you made January 1 is no reason why you should not make other good resolves during the year. Every resolution you keep makes you stronger in translating every good impulse into action.

"Our Albert," otherwise known as Postmaster General Burleson, will not be a candidate for the United States senate from Texas. He has authorized Postmaster George D. Armistead of San Antonio to make the positive announcement that he will not only not be in the race, but that he will actively support Senator Culberson for that position. Is this an intimation that the administration's support is going to the senior Texas senator in his race for re-election?

Prohibition Wins a Skirmish

(Philadelphia North American.)

During the last half century's history of the American congress there has been no session more astonishing in its results than that of last Tuesday. After a debate lasting eleven hours, the house of representatives—a strongly democratic body—gave a majority approval to a constitutional amendment, of which the principal section provided:

The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

The proposal required, of course, a two-thirds majority of both houses of congress, and 91 less than the necessary two-thirds voted in favor of the legislatures of the states, its final adoption requiring the assent of three-fourths of the states.

Of the 443 members of the house, 386 declared themselves, one member merely voting "present" and 197 favored the amendment, 189 voting against it. Thus the project of national prohibition, while it received 20 votes less than a majority of the house, it received 21 less than the necessary two-thirds of the house, and the necessary two-thirds of the house of eight of those voting. Moreover, the declaration for prohibition was made emphatic, since that system was favored instead of local option.

The mere record of the vote, however, does not reveal the startling strength of the demand for a sentence of national outlawry against the liquor traffic. It must be remembered that this, the most radical proposal ever offered on the question, carried the house of representatives on its first test. Counting the members present and voting, eighteen hundred and eighty-two members of the amendment and twelve were for it by 60 to 90 per cent. Here is the record:

Solid for prohibition—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming—18.

Gave majority for prohibition—Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia—12.

Delegation evenly divided—Nebraska—1.

Gave majority against prohibition—California, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin—9.

Solid against prohibition—Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah—8.

Thus the delegations of thirty of the forty-eight states declared for national prohibition. And it is significant that not a single member of the house was elected exclusively as a representative from the prohibition party. The vote against liquor came from democrats, republicans and progressives in this fashion:

For prohibition—Democrats, 114; republicans, 67; independent republicans, 4; progressives, 12. Total 197.

Against prohibition—Democrats 141; republicans 46; independent republicans 1; progressives 1. Total 189.

So completely were party lines obliterated that the leaders of the two old organizations joined forces in defense of the threatened liquor traffic. Underwood, for the democrats, was no more aggressive in his championship of rum than Mann, for the republicans.

Cotton Ginners Can Make Yarn

(San Antonio Light.)

A plan by which the Texas farmer may dispose of his surplus cotton crop and which, if adopted in southwest Texas, would make San Antonio the logical location for the largest cotton goods manufacturing plant in the entire south, has been devised by W. E. Long of the San Antonio chamber of commerce and for several years state senator on cotton affairs for the state of Texas.

"Texas has 4,350 idle cotton gins representing an investment of more than \$15,000,000," said Mr. Long. "These gins are equipped with only about three months of the year. Two-thirds of the investment in every gin is represented by the engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, belting, building and grounds. All of this could be put to use during the season when the cotton crop is being planted and grown. The owners of the gins realize that it is a great waste to allow this machinery to lie idle, and they are asking for suggestions as to what products they can manufacture."

"Why not make every gin a secondary cotton mill? In other words, why not put spindles in each one of these 4,350 idle gins for the manufacture of cotton yarn, to be shipped to some central cotton mill and there manufactured into cotton cloth? At a cost of approximately \$1,500, the spindles could be put in for the manufacture of cotton yarn or thread."

"The ginner who knows nothing about the manufacturing end of cotton may say that he cannot operate a spindle. But he will be taught the proper use of the machinery by the experts whom the manufacturer will send with the machinery. The process is comparatively simple and the services of this expert would be required for only a short time."

"In southwest Texas there are 500 gin plants, which could consume 50,000 bales of cotton and make all the yarns for the largest cotton factory in the south. San Antonio would be the logical location for this factory."

"Heavy Stock; Heavy Milling. Two significant facts attracted my attention during the last week. The first is that the cotton mills in New England are running three shifts a day to keep up with the enormous demand for cotton goods and even then are pressed with more orders. The reason is obvious; the war closed the mills in Europe, but did not stop the demand for clothing. The American mills have been called upon to handle practically the entire world's cotton business."

"The other fact is that Texas is now carrying the heaviest stock of cotton in history. Warehouses and gin barns and yards are stocked full of the staple being held for a rise in the market. This cotton, while temporarily off the market, is still figuring in the statistics, and the buyers and suc-

With the majority party the most powerful argument was the announced opposition to the amendment on the part of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Mr. Bryan is a sincere opponent of the liquor traffic, but party considerations outweigh his convictions on this issue. President Wilson's intense partisanship and his abhorrence of the doctrine of state rights led him to take the same position.

But, aside from the result, the most noteworthy feature of the contest was its suggestive likeness to the struggle of sixty years ago. The device of the arguments thought proceeds in cycles, and history is filled with these parallels.

To discern the fundamental similarity one need only read the speeches delivered in congress in support of slavery and those delivered last Tuesday in support of the liquor traffic; with the change of a word here and there whole passages might be transferred from one series of utterances to the other without doing violence to the sense. The arguments were almost identical in inspiration and manner of presentation.

The foundation of slavery was special privilege; it asserted a vested right of property over human beings, a moral and legal power to exploit the labor of the negro. The arguments accurately fit the claims of the rum business today. Both institutions have made use of history and scripture to defend their practices. Advocates of slavery did not quote Deuteronomy with more fervor than the apologists for rum cite Christ's miracle at Cana.

Every humane instinct was outraged because slavery tore parents from children and violated ruthlessly the sacred family life. The same humanity and decency revolt against the evil which debauches the home and inflicts savage wrongs upon helpless women and children.

The upholders of slavery relied chiefly upon two arguments. First, was the principle that the sovereignty of a state was superior to the power of the nation, the dictates of morality and the rights of humanity; second was the plea that abolition would destroy the prosperity of the south and reduce disastrously both private and public revenues.

In sixty years the supporters of the rum traffic have not improved upon this case. Their demand rests almost wholly upon the state rights and loss-of-revenue arguments.

But in the broader aspects of today's conflict will be found the most striking resemblance to that of half a century ago. Slavery was far more than an economic institution; its influence permeated every stratum of society and swayed every private and public relation.

The southern defenders of property rights in human beings summoned to their aid the beneficiaries of special privilege in the north. The issue dominated politics and divided parties; through it a part of the privileged class was elected to congress, and the interests which put the rights of property above the rights of men. That liquor exercises a like sway in this time needs no argument. It has in newspapers, organs and agitators, its representatives in congress, and the state legislatures and on the bench, its defenders in all ranks of society, its reputable supporters at the polls. Just as there were men who would have scorned to traffic in

slaves, yet upheld the "vested rights" of those who did, so there are unnumbered citizens who personally have no relations with the rum business and recognize its evils, yet persistently vote for its known agents and support party machines which serve it.

But in some respects the parallel emphatically fails. The perpetuation of slavery became a democratic issue. Prohibition, on the contrary, obtained its strongest support among democrats from the south. As the New York World complains, "Of the 197 votes in favor of nation-wide prohibition, 89 were cast by southern men; of the sixteen states commonly referred to as southern, eleven voted for it, of members representing the states that seceded, about 80 per cent favored it." The party which went to war to make state rights superior to human rights is now divided upon a like proposition.

No less significant is the spectacle of the party that calls Lincoln its inspiration; that actually came into being to establish the rights of humanity against the rights of property and resist the menace of paramount state sovereignty, raising now the old secessionist cry. The most ardent advocates of leaving control of liquor to the various legislatures are rebuilding reactionaries. The parallels fail again when we compare the great orators and constitutional lawyers who defended slavery in congress with the utterers of the feeble commonplace in behalf of the liquor traffic. Finally, actual enactment of national prohibition was not at stake. The real question was merely whether congress would permit the people to declare their wishes in the matter. And that this right was voted down shows how desperate is the liquor cause. Its beneficiaries are celebrating the result as a victory, but in reality they suffered two defeats; for the question for the first time was forced to a vote, and the members they were beaten on the floor of the house.

It seems but yesterday that advocates of prohibition were saying hopefully that its coming was less than fifty years away, while a few who put the time at twenty years hence were derided as visionaries. Yet suddenly it appears as a national issue and wins an almost unexpected triumph in congress.

Of course, ultimate victory is certain. Already fourteen of the states—representing 58 per cent of the population and 78 per cent of the territory of the country—are under prohibition; and the mere momentum of the movement will carry it to completion.

Most of the ground gained has been won because of the pressure of moral sentiment. But progress is being accelerated, because to this has been added the force of the growing conviction based upon scientific knowledge and economic principles, that the liquor traffic is an intolerably wasteful and vicious institution—a burden which an enlightened civilization need not and should not carry.

THE WORKERS WHO DRINK MUST GO

(Technical World.)

"If America becomes liquor-free in the next generation—as some industrial leaders predict—it will probably be because of the drastic action of our industries, which cannot stand by and see large possible profits swallowed up by alcoholism."

"Of course, we all know that railroads have long maintained strict rules in regard to drinking among employees; but do we know that within the last few years practically every great industry in the country has established similar rules?"

The writer names such companies as the International Harvester company, Sherwin-Williams company, Sheffield Car Works, United States Steel corporation, Western Electric company, Pullman company, Edison company, Western Union, Interborough company, Standard Oil company, where drinking will spell prompt dismissal of any employee. He then asks: "What need is there of such rules? Have our industrial leaders been caught up in the swirl of religious revival? Has a moral renaissance begun to climb up through the hearts of our captains of industry?"

"Not a bit of it. They are as distinctly interested in the almighty dollar as they were, but their eyes have been opened. They see dollars, thousands, millions of them, slipping away, and they are going to stop the leak and know the reason why."

Laboratory tests have proven beyond any question that a man's efficiency is lowered by the use of alcohol. If an office worker takes only so much as is necessary to get through the day, he decreases his efficiency 7 per cent, according to experiments of Bergman, Krapelin, Mayer and Kinz.

Do you wonder, then, that most of the money made in the campaign which made West Virginia dry was contributed by labor-employing industries in the state? West Virginia abounds in coal, lumber, oil and gas industries. These were, almost to a unit, active workers for state prohibition.

Judge J. C. McWhorter, who had charge of the campaign, says: "While I was helping to raise funds for our constitutional prohibition campaign, a brewer from another state, who had no liquor business in West Virginia, but who had thousands of dollars invested in certain other industries in the state, sent me his check for \$250 to help make West Virginia dry, because he knew what liquor was doing to his men and his business."

"Another big national business, known as the American navy, has also learned the alcoholism-efficiency lesson. On July 1, 1914, the order went into effect prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating beverages into the ships of the navy, the naval stations, and all points under the jurisdiction of the navy."

"It is not commonly known that one of the chief considerations which started Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels into this action was the fact that, revealed by the medical inspector of the United States navy, there were nearly 500 times as many admissions to the hospital for alcoholism in the American navy as in British navy, and nearly fifty times as many as in the German navy! If alcohol was sending so many men to the hospital, it was undoubtedly rendering inefficient a still larger number of men who did not get as far as the hospital. Alcohol, in the name of efficiency, was banished."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of J. C. Watson

**Havana, Miami
Palm Beach**

The General Film Company Presents
Cissy Fitzgerald
In a Broadway Star Feature

"The Win(k)some Widow"
A merry farce in four acts, featuring Classy Fitzgerald, Wally Van, L. Roger Lytton, Hughie Mack, Donald Hall, Nicholas Dunaew, Albert Roccardi, Edwinna Robbins, Harry Kendall and Geo. S. Stevens

Tuesday and Wednesday

William Farnum in "Samsom"
One of the biggest features ever produced. The admission on this picture will be

drive them out of the world. The son of disease, the demon of drink, the demon of lust and the demon of greed must find no rest, because they continue to mar and mutilate human beings. Likewise, Jesus demands that everything that restrains the exercise of life be removed. When they had rolled the stones away from the sepulchre, and the stones stood forth from the dead, Jesus commanded that they remove the grave clothes and bandages which fettered him. This is a parable. When Jesus calls a man and soul into life He directs that every prejudice and habit and low vision and ignorance that hinders the free play of his shall be removed. Again, He glorified the forces that are the basis of human development

life. In the spiritual realm there are no iron upon which he laid great emphasis. The first of these is prayer, the second is love, the third is the Christian fellowship, and fourth, definite service. These are food for the soul, the Christians who neglect these will have their life will be dwarfed and stunted. We are horrified now and then to see some constancy of arrest and imprisonment. These are these are far less common than those who have failed of the spiritual nourishment and exercised no service. These are the ones who have might have life more abundant. Finally, the life which Jesus imparted and nourished is the life which is immortal and immortal to light. The prisoner of Chillon, doomed to light, despair, saw a rift in the darkness, and he saw the light. There were upward and looked through. There came a ray, a silver lake framed in the mountains. He saw the light. He was freed through his tears a bird began to sing, that seemed to say a thousand things and said them all in our prison.

muse and through it we may look to
 ward the eternal and hope sings to us it
 apturous song. "Beloved, now are we
 the children of God and he that dwelleth
 in us, and we shall be, but we know
 not when he shall appear we shall be
 like him." We shall be perfected in our
 being and live in a perfect abode and in
 a perfect society. Many of us are
 waiting in the sunbright climber
 and even now in their glorified bodies
 watch us with sympathetic interest
 therefore, let us lay aside every weight
 and the sin that doth so easily beset
 us and let us follow the race that
 leadeth before us, looking unto Jesus
 the author and finisher of our life."
 Jesus' supreme ministry is ever to be
 his supreme ministry. Ware to bring

the life as his
 women have
 in their complacency; we are by the re-
 sources Christ has put at our command
 to nourish life, feed hungry hearts and
 make their life rich and full; we are
 war against all that maims and mutilates
 life; we are to be diligent in removing
 all that hinders and restricts life; we are
 to point people amid their despairs a
 propings to life and perfection.

I summon you and I summon my
 in the name of Jesus Christ to this great
 ministry.

o

How the Hickory Ham Was Made.

Smoke from the hickory chips, is the se-
 cret of curing hams. The ham was

won first prize at Missouri's State Fair. Farmers' Ham and Bacon show winners from a young Durco Jersey barnyard between 8 and months old at a Boston show. In the 2nd place. In the November Valley Farmer W. H. Thomsen describes the curing of this ham. He says: "We let all of the animal heat 'cool off' before it was trimmed. Then it was buried deep in a box of salt. If the weather was too long the meat is to remain in salt. If it is wet and chilly the ham will 'take' the salt in two or three weeks. If it is cold and dry it will require six to eight months. The ham may be buried in the salt for just one month."

the salt was carefully knocked off it was hung from the rafter of an old fashioned smokehouse. Underneath was placed an old laundry stove filled with hickory chips. These chips were lighted and with all of the cracks in the smokehouse closed tightly, the ham was smoked for nearly three days.

"When the smoking process was completed the ham was dusted thoroughly with a mixture of two parts black pepper and one part red pepper. This mixture was mixed some like

per. With this was mixed some ash—just a pinch to keep the flies away. Then the ham was wrapped in several thicknesses of paper, put in a coarsely woven sack and hung up nearly eleven months."

— O —

The Everlasting Lesson.

Christmas comes to most of us in northern world with summer's heat and forgotten with the earth ren-

by the silent magic of the snow. I
and the fir woods and a keen blue
that shows forth by night and day
beauty of the universe—that is
Christmas means to many of us. And
our hearts should be no less plainly
dent that eternal truth of human
tions: "Good will to men" a law
changing as the stars themselves.
war has hidden this truth, but it is
there. Hatred may be nursed and

glorified into soldiers. You are not to be flamed into conflict but if you hate men you must shut your soul from them. If you do not, you will be warmed into comradeship. The soldiers of Europe are drilled and led to each other by the thousands, but unless the battle is kept going human hands will overcome them. These so-

enemies drink their tea together be-
the death-blasted trenches in France
Flanders, and give their scanty food
the starving foe in the Polish ma-
They freely acknowledge each other's
bravery and skill as if the rigor of
had cut away the lies and conten-

old days so that they saw these
for the first time. It is the truth
world that they see now, but why
they delayed so long? "Peace on
good will to men"—we have know
saying for 1900 years, but when v

know its meaning, when will we see this truth underlies our human life must some day be manifest and sustained therein? That is what we are here to learn, and Christmas Day is the day on which the eternal lesson is set before us again.—Collier's.

— 0 —

In Memory of Cabell.

Dallas, Jan. 3.—Confederate
ans, members of the Dallas cam
afternoon heard a program in

ory of the late Fen. W. L.
The program was given under
rection of the Daughters of the
federacy.

MAJESTIC
Family Theatre
Tenth Week Presents
MISS BESSE DAINTY
IN
"THE WIFE HE BOUGHT"
In Four Acts.
Vaudeville between the acts
Matinees Wednesday, Thursday
Friday and Saturday.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c
THIS COMPANY NEVER PLAYS

ON SUNDAY.

HIPPODROME

TODAY—5c AND 10c

"THE DEADLY SPARK"
in two reels,

A case where electrocution preceded the crime.

—AND—

Miss Irene Hunt in
"THE UNSEEN VENGEANCE"
A story of a woman's forgotten love.

Follow the lights to
COZY THEATRE
 5c—10c
 The best musical comedy in the state at popular price.
 Remember, the heated, most comfortable place in town.
Musical Comedy
Moving Pictures
 5c—10c

MAJESTIC.

"The Wife He Bought."

Eleven weeks have passed, charming Little Bessie Dainty without any blare of trumpets almost unheralded—to the Family Theatre and began to prove the most completely full stock engagement that has been offered. For eleven weeks she has shown an amazing variety of comedies, farces, melodramas, comedy dramas—plays suited almost equally amazing variety of tastes. Her offerings have been characterized first by their secondly, by their intrinsic delightfulness, and thirdly, by their therathtakingly she has been a most attractive amusement—a full of pleasure theatrical—and to resume complimentary is made way of New Year wishes Dainty and her company and hope that she will be with great many weeks to come which gives promise of full view of the fact that she has been up to different times last week because all were sold.

Bessie Dainty has a somewhat hard to analyze—a

[illegible]

the Friday. The show is a success in every respect. A liberal support by local citizens were secured from the following: Brownwood, Dalhart, Erick, Okla. There were birds in the show. Waitette Dallas did the judging and employed for the next day which will end Nov. 10, 1916. One of the most attractive features of the show was this afternoon by Dr. F. H. Meier, professor of poultry of the Texas A. & M. University, association at a meeting of officers for the ensuing year. T. H. Shive, president; C. Secretary-treasurer; J. T. W. M. Schindler, M. L. C. C. Collins and Joe Napleton.

Cabell.
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**Children
FOR FLETCHER
CASTO**

**Resolve to Travel
The Interurban Way**
(Southern Traction Co.)
Exclusively Between
**Waco
Hillsboro
Waxahatchi**

Dallas

And intermediate points

FREQUENT BAGGAGE CARRIER

150 lbs. Baggage allowed on
ticket.

Direct Interurban connection
Dallas for Sherman, Denison,
Amarillo, Ft. Worth, Cleburne
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T. H. WILLIAMS,
Div. Pass. Agt.

Station 4th and Washington
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**HOLIDAY
RATES**

To All Points On

S.A. & A.

*One and One
Third Fare*

Tickets on sale Dec. 5
24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and
Limited to Jan. 4th, 1934
return.

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O. B. Dawdy,
Oates, Dr.
Thompson, J.
directors.

City
ER'S
RIA

MODERN GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES



Trying Out the New French Guns

(Copyright, 1914, by The International Syndicate.)

A Short Description of the Most Important Death Dealing Machines and Explosives in the European War.

THE implements of warfare have in their evolution kept pace with the progress of the human race. When considered from a humanitarian point of view this statement is paradoxical, for the advance of man in the arts and sciences means a loftier and broader conception of the relation of peoples toward each other and a recognition of rights and obligations heretofore unknown. While the advance in the arts of war brings with it more terrible and destructive instruments, working quicker and greater havoc to life and property; thus the growth of one seems to increase respect for man's right to the pursuit of life and liberty, whilst the other is constantly devising more dreadful agencies for their obliteration.

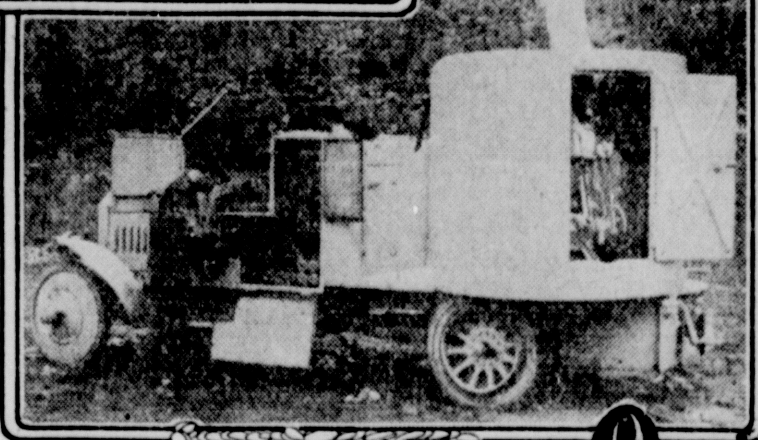
Types of Guns.

The types of guns to be found with the army of today are machine guns, horse artillery guns, field artillery guns, field artillery howitzers, heavy siege guns, mountain guns and aeroplane guns.

The machine guns are automatics of rifle calibre, delivering a rapid, heavy fire, and are attached to cavalry and infantry regiments. They come into their greatest use in the final stages of the fight or in surprises.

The Belgian Rattlesnake.

The gun used by the Belgians and known as the "Belgian Rattlesnake" is of the machine gun class. It receives its name from the fact that while it is in action it has a spiteful whirr not unlike the sound of a rattlesnake just before it strikes its victim. Five hundred shells per minute are sent out by the "rattlesnake," which weighs less than thirty pounds. As it can be operated successfully at any



German Armored Automobile and Aeroplane Gun

angle, it has been worked from the shoulder of a strong man, being used in this manner several times during the storming of Liege and is said to have caused terrible slaughter among the German invaders. In many instances the "rattlesnake" was drawn to the scene of action by dogs, as these animals travel well over rough ground and do not make as good a target for the enemy as horses.

Horse artillery guns are used to control hostile artillery while the infantry is advancing, to prepare positions for assault, batter down the enemy's resistance and destroy his reserves.

The field artillery howitzers are short, light pieces of artillery throwing a comparatively heavy shell. They are the detectives of warfare, for it is the duty of the field howitzers to search the slopes of hills, deal with the redoubts, trenches, shielded field guns, houses in villages, and support the army when the assault is made.

Heavy field howitzers are only sent forward as required and do not accompany an army. They are for the destruction of fortifications, and their effect when fired against a fixed target, such as certain parts of a fort, is appalling. It requires some little time to focus the guns, but when this has been accomplished it is time for those inside the fort to move, for the results of their fire are terrible.

The heavy artillery are the most powerful of the movable guns accompanying an army and are used in smashing defended buildings and destroying the enemy's shielded field guns, and for the destruction of re-

serves before they can get into action. Mountain guns are light enough to be carried on the backs of horses or mules, yet are capable of firing quite a large shell.

"Busy Berthas."

The siege guns, such as the German "Busy Berthas" which battered down the Belgian forts, are, perhaps, the most powerful guns yet manufactured. It is said that they, too, are the result of American invention, although they are manufactured at the Krupp works at Essen and are named in honor of Madam Krupp von Bohlen, who before her marriage was Miss Bertha Krupp, the oldest daughter of the gunmaker of the German Empire and the present owner of the great factories which are now working day and night in order to supply Germany with these death-dealing machines.

"Channel Berthas."

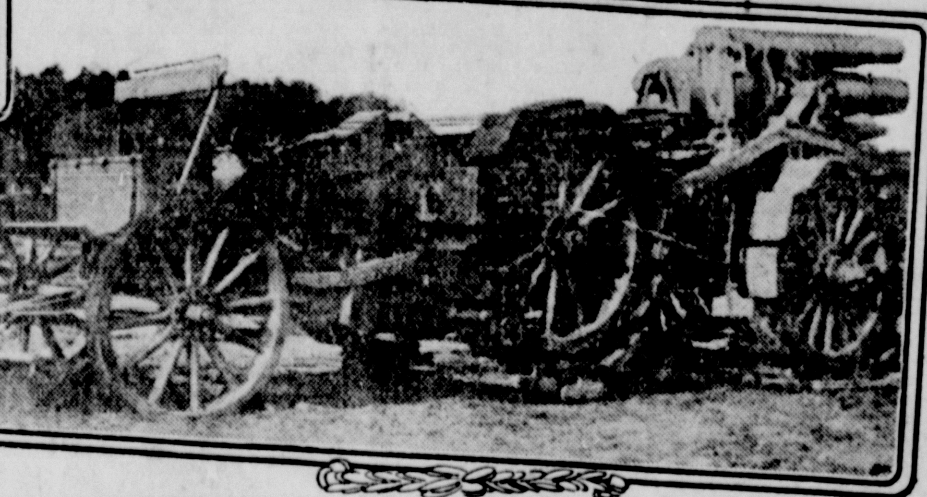
Now comes the story that the Krupp factories are building a gun which will weigh twenty-four tons and fire a projectile a distance of twenty-eight miles. Should the Germans reach Calais this gun is expected to be ef-



English Soldiers Using Rifles of the New Type



Baby Machine Guns Used by the Austrians



"The Busy Berthas"

fective against England in cross-channel fire. Every time the gun is fired it will cost the German Government nearly ten thousand dollars, and as the gun can fire only one hundred and twenty shots during its life time these giant fighting machines will cost the German Government a tremendous sum of money, each of them costing in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. It is said they have already been tested, being fired by electricity from a bomb proof three hundred feet from the gun. They are to be known as the "Channel Berthas."

The siege gun is a clumsy affair, and it requires good roads for their transportation, and the Germans are not moving any more of them than they require, knowing full well that in case of retreat these cumbersome machines would likely stick in the muddy roads. Then, too, it requires an expert to fire them, and an experienced engineer from the Krupp factory has to be sent along to see that the gun does not balk. They are the most effective, properly installed, on well laid foundations, and the building of these re-

quires some little time.

The armored automobile containing an aeroplane gun is a product of the Krupp factory—one of its latest. This great steel car can rush along the road at from fifty to seventy-five miles an hour, the inmates being entirely protected by the coat of steel even while the gun is being fired. The gun can be removed if necessary and set up anywhere.

The explosives used are, of course, equal to the guns, and when one reads of the awful slaughter these projectiles have caused it seems that the very fiends must have inspired the inventors of these terrible things which hurl men into eternity without a moment's warning.

The famous turpentine explosive which is being used by the Allies is perhaps the most humane of all the explosives used, as it kills instantly and without pain. It is the gas from the projectile which does the work.

Shrapnel "The Man-Killer."

Shrapnel has been the greatest "man killer" of the war, although it



Cutting Up Smokeless Powder

is absolutely worthless against fortifications. It is, with the exception of the turpentine, which is still in an experimental stage, the most deadly shell known, and is the invention of an English army officer, who introduced it about 1842. It consists of a shell filled with bullets (usually two or three hundred) and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at a given point about eighty yards before reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion the bullets and fragments fly onward in a shower, killing or maiming the human beings or animals which happen to be in their path. All guns except those known as machine guns can fire shrapnel, and that used by the French guns is effective three miles distant. Statistics show that three out of every four men wounded by shrapnel die, while three out of every four wounded by rifles get well.

Military experts who have studied the progress of the present struggle are inclined to believe that the artillery is responsible for more fatalities than is generally supposed. One of the best proofs of the destructiveness of the artillery fire is the fact that both the Germans and Allies are increasing their efforts to hide their men during the battles, even covering the fortifications with trees. In one instance the Belgians who were in a field covered their caps with straw and did deadly work with their rifles before they were discovered. A few shots from the artillery would have cleaned up the regiment. The effect of the artillery upon buildings is best shown in the many photographs which have become familiar to us through the newspapers.

The rifles carried by the infantry have a range of a mile and a quarter on the average, with a velocity of from twenty-five hundred feet to twenty-nine hundred feet per second. The German bullet is said to have a greater velocity than that used by the French, due to the fact that it is lighter in weight and propelled from the rifle by a heavier charge of explosive.

Smokeless Powder.

Gunpowder, the old-fashioned explosive, plays little part in the war today. As far back as 1845 it had a formidable rival in the shape of gun-cotton or nitro-cellulose, a substance which soon came into general use. This was evolved into smokeless pow-

der, which is used today. Almost every country has contributed something toward the make-up of the explosive. When the old-fashioned gunpowder was exploded it produced a number of solid products which were seen as smoke, but gun-cotton affords only colorless gases which are invisible. Cellulose is the organic matter which forms the basis of all vegetable products and of all substances made from them (wood, cotton, silk, paper, etc.) To convert them into explosives they are treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids technically known as "nitro-acid." The process is simple when carried out by the exact formula, but unless this precaution is taken it becomes more of a menace to the maker than to the enemy as in the case of the destruction of the French battleship "La Liberté" which occurred in 1911 as the result of a spontaneous explosion of some nitro-cellulose.

One of the new explosives for war purposes is trentitolol, familiarly known as TNT. One of its advantages is that it does not absorb moisture and is effective both under and above water. At the present time gun-cotton, lyddite and TNT are all used in filling shells known in the military world as "bursting." The explosions of the "bursting" are due to the sudden liberation of an enormous quantity of gas which being intensely heated expands with terrific force. The material of the explosive undergoes a very rapid combustion and at the same time, owing to the disturbance produced in the air an air wave is propagated which frequently travels and effects the destruction at a considerable distance. Another merit of the newer explosive is that it goes off quicker than gunpowder but the explosion is less violent.

Special Bullets For Airships.

The very latest explosive is known as the incendiary bullet and is for use against Zeppelins. It is fired from an ordinary rifle. When it strikes the airship its explosion sets the gas on fire.

Providing ammunition for all these engines of death is no easy task, and the ammunition factories as well as those which manufacture guns are running night and day to provide their countrymen with the agencies for the violation of God's law—"Thou shalt not kill."

Increased Effort To Render Uncle Sam's Seat of Government the Most Beautiful City In the World.

BY WALDON FAWCETT.

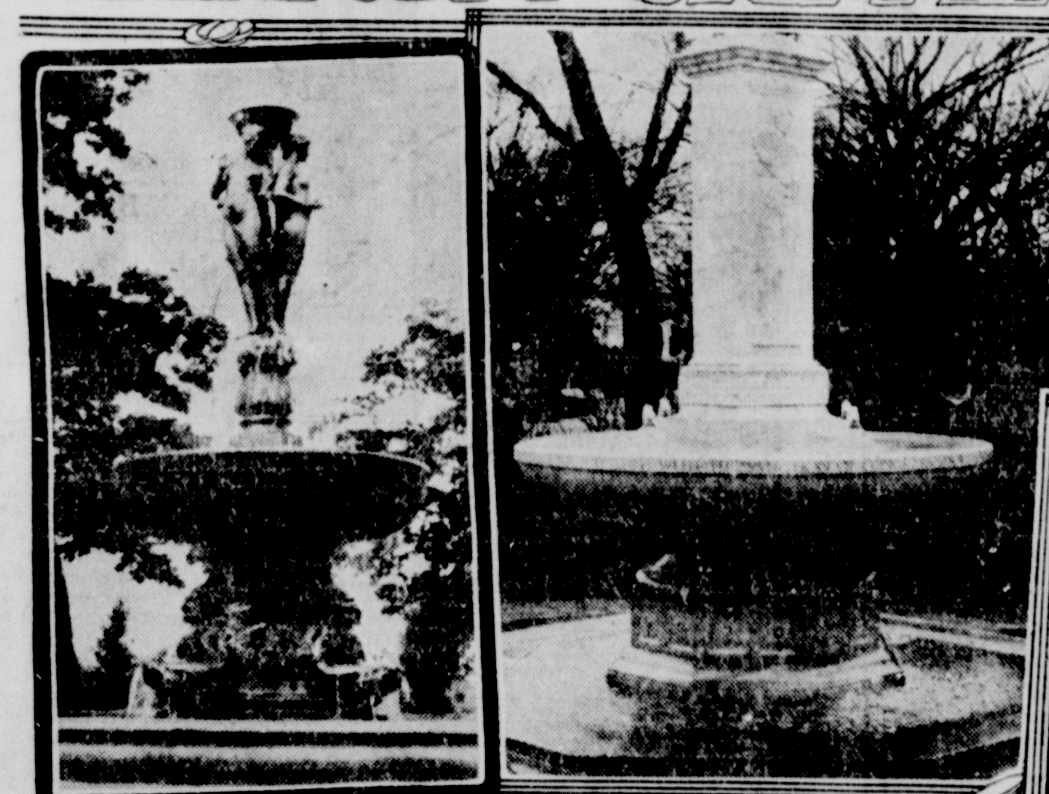
LONG strides ahead have recently been made in furtherance of the ambition to make Washington the most beautiful city in the world. New public buildings are being erected and projected at a pace not equalled at any time in the history of the American capital; new monuments, statues and fountains are contributing to the adornment of the City on the Potomac; and there is being rapidly evolved a water-side park system which is going to afford an object lesson for all our municipalities as to what may be done to embellish the natural beauty of a river front. Some of these projects are approaching completion after having been long on the way. Others are of comparatively new inception.

In the year 1901 Congress took up the task of providing an enlarged and improved park system at Washington—an undertaking that may be said to have been the forerunner of the present ambitious effort to glorify Washington—and in this connection sought expert advice on somewhat the same plan that has now become a fixed policy. Finally in 1910, four years ago, Congress established the present permanent Commission of Fine Arts, the work of which in furtherance of the beautifying of Washington is just now becoming so strikingly apparent.

Uncle Sam Is A Lavish Spender. That your Uncle Samuel is not stinting in laying out money to beautify the headquarters of the nation may be surmised from the fact that during the first year of its existence the Fine Arts Commission passed upon forty-one different projects, the contract price of which aggregated more than \$16,000,000. The next year the new work amounted to about \$7,000,000 and last year the total was ahead of either of the preceding years. To be sure, not all of last year's plans were for work at the national capital—the Commission now including in its operations the consideration of projects for government monuments on battlefields and other outside work—but in the main these vast expenditures are for improvements in the District of Columbia.

And on the other hand the totals of the projects approved by the Commission do not include the expenditures for beautifying the U. S. Capitol building nor yet the vast outlays which are being made by organizations and individuals for the improvement of Washington. In explanation of the exception made in the case of the U.

Beautifying the NATION'S CAPITAL



The McMillan Memorial Fountain.

Fountain in the Rear of the White House Erected in Honor of Francis Miller and Maj. Butt Distinguished Victims of the Titanic Disaster

S. Capitol it may be stated that Congress, having its own architect in whom great confidence reposes, has not seen fit to place its home under the jurisdiction of the new Commission. All the same Congress is making a big contribution to the transformation of Washington. Every year sees important additions to the sculpture and art treasures at the Capitol; latterly a tidy sum has been expended upon tree surgery with the purpose of preserving the historic trees on the Capitol lawn, and most notable of all, Congress is expending more than \$10,000,000 in the purchase of all the land lying between the Capitol and Washington's new Union Station and is providing for tourists a wonderful vista of the great white-domed building visible almost as soon as the sight-seer steps from the train that has brought him to this favorite mecca of American excursionists.

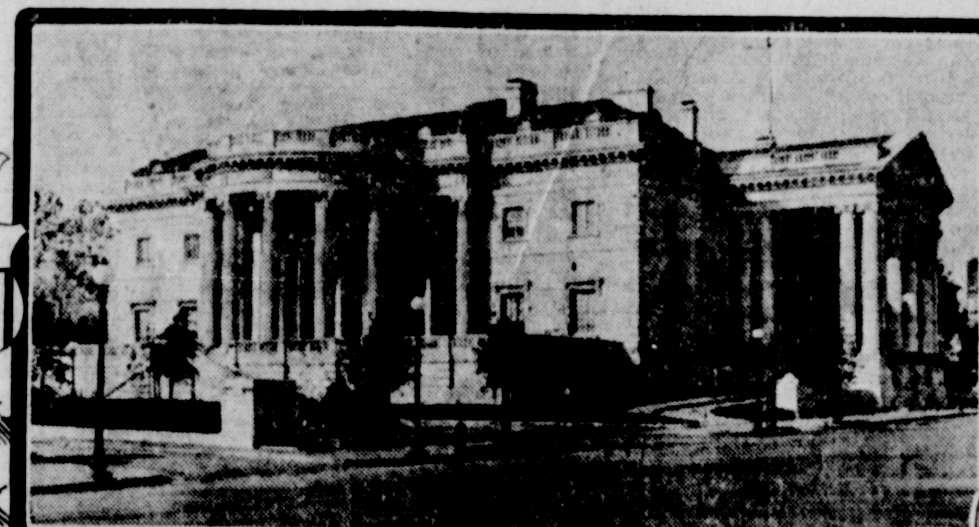
Magnificent Private Buildings.

As for the private projects—that is the non-governmental undertakings that are contributing to new ideals of beauty at Washington their name is legion. On the beautiful thoroughfare

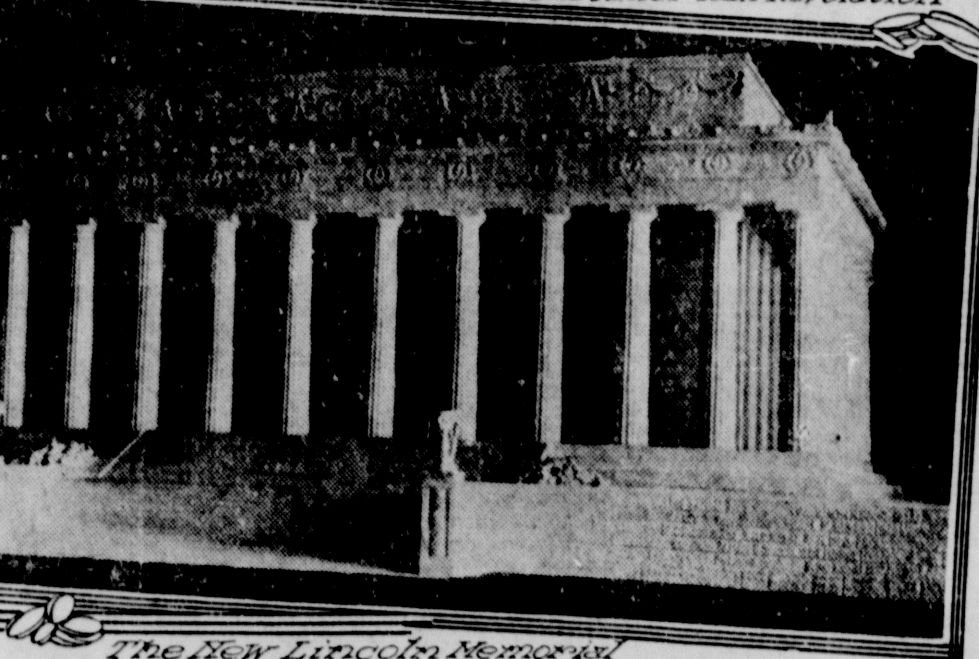
known as Sixteenth street, which stretches northward from the White House, the National Geographic Society has lately completed a pretentious home; the Carnegie Institution has established its permanent headquarters in an administration building famous for a beautiful winding stairway; and the Masons of the country are just completing an enduring monument in a Scottish Rite Temple that is in very truth a masterpiece of massive masonry. Continental Hall, the white marble building erected at Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is quite as beautiful as any governmental edifice and equally notable are the white marble buildings of the new American University, the seat of learning lately established by the Methodist denomination and which was formally opened by President Wilson.

New Buildings Of Note.

Of the new architectural and mon-



The New Continental Hall, Home of the Daughters of the American Revolution



The New Lincoln Memorial

umental jewels which are being added to Miss Columbia's crown easily the most notable is the new Lincoln National Memorial regarding which all our readers have doubtless read more or less during the past year. This classic structure, suggestive in appearance of a Greek temple, is being erected on the banks of the Potomac river in such a position that it will be in line with the towering Washington National Monument and the dome of the U. S. Capitol. The tribute in granite, marble and bronze to our martyred President will cost fully \$2,000,000. Work has only just commenced and it will probably be a couple of years ere this modern temple of fame is ready for visitors. A majestic building which, when completed, will add much to the at-

tractiveness of Washington is the new home for the American Red Cross. This edifice will serve at once as an administrative building for the Red Cross Society and as a memorial to the women of the Civil War who by serving as nurses or in other capacities did so much for the men who fought in the War for the Union. All in the future, also, is the George Washington Memorial Building, a great national auditorium for the erection of which funds are being raised by popular subscription throughout the country. The \$3,000,000 marble home for the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing (the governmental postage stamp and paper money factory) which was so long and eagerly anticipated has lately become an accomplished fact.

A new postoffice has only recently been completed, this building, located within sight of the Capitol, has been built and equipped with the idea that it will rank as the model postoffice of the world.

Fountains A Feature.

Notable as is its new architecture, it is in monuments that the "new Washington" is pre-eminent. For years Washington has enjoyed the distinction of possessing more statues of men on horseback than any other city in the world and now the fair city is rapidly attaining prestige in other monumental fields. For example Federal taste seems to be running just now to fountains and several notable examples have been erected within a short interval. A particularly artistic fountain has been erected in McMillan

The Work of the Fine Arts Commission—Some of the New Statues, Monuments and Buildings.

Park as a memorial to the late U. S. Senator from Michigan and a graceful fountain has been erected in the rear of the White House as a public tribute to the late Francis Miller and Major Butt, distinguished victims of the Titanic disaster. In the newly-created plaza between the U. S. Capitol and the Union Station there have been placed two fountains—huge overflowing bowls—which were hewn from the largest single blocks of granite ever obtained for such a purpose.

The newer statues in Washington have included bronze figures of the nation's foremost naval heroes—John Paul Jones and Commodore Barry, the Father of the American Navy. The most important statue project now impending is that which involves the \$250,000 memorial to General Grant, the execution of which has been in progress for some years past and which will probably be installed and unveiled ere another year has rolled around. This Grant monument, including a splendid statue of the Union leader, will occupy a site literally under the shadow of the Capitol dome and in order that the monument may have a suitable setting Congress has decided to remove from their present location the greenhouses of the Botanical Gardens which have been objects of interest to all visitors to Washington for many years past. Meanwhile Congress is considering the advisability of erecting in Washington statues to Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and other national heroes not now commemorated in this wise in the "city of statues."

Proposed Bridge Across The Potomac.

While Washington is so rich in statues she has been lacking in some other monumental forms. As has been mentioned above, progress is being made in the provision of fountains; an arch is proposed as a contemplated memorial and a beginning has been made in the creation of bridges. Washington has as good opportunities as Paris for imposing bridges, and it is believed that no other one project will contribute more to the beautifying of the Capital than the erection of a memorial bridge such as has been proposed connecting the seat of government with Arlington, our greatest national cemetery on the opposite side of the Potomac. A bridge upon which work has just commenced will link the fashionable section of the "new Washington" with the aristocratic precincts of old Georgetown, a historic community that antedates Washington proper.

TEXAS CROPS WORTH \$52,000,000 IN 1914

(Staff Special to Dallas News.)
Washington, Jan. 2.—The total value of all Texas crops for 1914 will reach \$52,000,000, according to figures furnished by the agricultural department as against about four hundred million dollars for 1913. Texas will not hold its place of first in the list of states as one year ago, owing to the reduced price paid for cotton and a falling off in production in some of the high money crops.

Prices upon which the foregoing value is based are those being paid on December 1. On that date one year ago cotton in Texas was bringing an average of 1 1/2c per pound, while on December 1, 1914, the average price was 6.5c. For this reason the Texas cotton crop dropped from \$217,327,000 to \$148,528,000, according to the estimate of the department. These figures will be subject to alteration by March 20, when the census department announces its enumeration, and which the agricultural department accepts as being final. The price of wheat at that time is expected to show a decided upward trend and probably serve to increase the general standing of Texas among the states. Loss in acreage and production of other crops helped to lower the Texas average. Corn this year is valued at \$2,352,000, as against \$1,834,000 in 1913; wheat increased from \$13,000,000 to \$14,000,000; oats dropped from \$16,575,000 to \$10,800,000; barley increased from \$136,000 to \$140,000; rice decreased from \$3,339,000 to \$2,545,000, with \$5,000,000 added for miscellaneous crops such as fruits, truck and berries.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 3.—Trading in cotton goods markets last week was inactive, but prices held very steady. Two leading numbers of four-four bleached cottons were placed on the market at an advance, after active sales were made to the jobbing trades. The next merchandising movement looked for in the market is the placing of cotton blankets for fall 1915. The year went out with stocks of these goods cleaned up in first hands.

Yas woolen goods will be very dear for next season because of the high price of wool and the active demand for export of army grades, cotton blankets held fair to be in good demand. Mills ending on print and staple cotton convertibles are less inclined to sell contracts at prices they will accept for spots. Southern staple gingham have been advanced from the low points and future orders are being taken subject to ability to secure dyestuffs.

Less than normal quantities of job lots of cotton goods are being offered. Export trade is developing slowly. Prices quoted are as follows:
Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64, 25c; 64x68, 25c; 32-inch, 64x64, 33c; brown sheetings, southern standard, 64c; denim 9-ounce, 13c; tickings, 8-ounce, 12c; staple gingham, 64c; staple print, 45c; dress gingham, 94c.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 2.—Last week's stock market was excessively dull. Price limits are fixed by official minimums in one direction; in the other, pressure is encountered for reduction of bank loans, here and in London. Absence of forced foreign selling and steady, although restricted investment demand, open a way to readjustment or possible removal of established price restrictions. Desire to await London's reopening this week added to the stagnation.

Washington's protest against British treatment of merchant shipping weighed on sentiment. Satisfactory progress in export trade is shown by December figures, cotton shipments rising over those of last December.

Weakening of foreign exchange confirmed the improved condition. Reimport of gold from Ottawa came under discussion. Merchandise exports, the past year's heavy gold exports, preparations for interest and dividend payments abroad and abundance of floating money supplies in London, due to government credit measures, all contributed to relaxation in the various exchange markets. Monetary ease in the local market was unaffected by year-end needs and the clearing house institutions began the new year with unusually large reserves.

STEEL TRADE ACTIVE.

New York, Jan. 2.—Steel companies derived considerable satisfaction last week from negotiations with the railroads for rail, track supplies and plain material for repair work.

Contracts for more than 50,000 tons of rails were placed, bids were taken on 20,000 tons, and besides negotiations in the east for about 200,000 tons, several large western roads are in the market for round tonnage.

Active buying encouraged the steel companies to advance bars, plates and

RATES FOR Classified Ads

IN THE WACO MORNING NEWS

1 insertion, per word..... 1c
2 insertions, per word..... 2c
3 insertions, per word..... 3c
4 or more insertions, 1/2c a word for each insertion.

No ad taken for less than 25 cents. Sunday paper is counted as Daily. FOR QUICK SERVICE.

Classified Ads will be taken over the telephone and are payable on presentation by collector the same day the ads run. Ads for Sunday paper to be properly classified must be in this office before 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Call either phone 1132 and ask for Want Ad Department.

shapes \$1 a ton at the close of the year. Steel building work was again light, but orders for manufacturing plant extensions were more encouraging. Orders included 1,500 tons of shapes and 2,000 tons of expanded bars for cotton warehouses at New Orleans.

Improved Writing Desks in War. "About these war correspondents," said the patient investigator. "What I want to know about them is this: Can they, by any chance, find a table of any sort to write on?"

"A table," echoed the listener. "Why I suppose they can. If they don't write on tables, do they write on chairs?"

"Ah," said the investigator, "that is just the point. What do they? It strikes me that one of the curious developments of this war is the variety of articles that these correspondents use for writing desks."

"The record is obtained from current journals. You will observe that I have here a pile of French, English and American newspapers. After studying them for half a day I am in a position to supply some interesting facts about war correspondents."

"I find," the investigator continued, "that Correspondent No. 1 began his story this way: 'I am writing this on the bottom of an upturned coal scuttle which belongs to the train dispatcher at Senlis.'"

"Correspondent No. 2 starts out this way: 'I am writing this story on the top of a battered tea canister.' Correspondent No. 3 had found a tin wash basin somewhere, and was using that for a writing desk. Correspondent No. 4 had been lucky enough to find a refuse in the cellar of a house and was writing on a champagne case. No. 5 was less fortunate. He had to make shifts with a flat-bottomed beef tin. No. 6 was heroically scribbling with the flap of a soldier's knapsack for a desk."

"I don't know," said the investigator. "Not many people get a chance to write war correspondence on thirteenth-century angels. It is only natural that they should look like to talk about it."—New York Times.

It's Our North Pole. Not a day should be lost in establishing the sovereignty of the United States over the north and the frozen lands and seas surrounding it, as Representative Smith of Buffalo urges be done by joint resolution of congress. This flag should proclaim that by right of discovery it holds dominion forever over the territory of Peary's exploit and that never shall the flag come down. It is the chance for the greatest show on earth, and can charge any price of admission we like. We shall hold it in trust as a cherished possession for all posterity, and our hands will be the key to the northern seas, and never again need we dread that the armaments of Europe or the yellow peril of Asia will invade our sacred shores from that quarter.

A neutral north pole is a menace to our national safety and a challenge to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. We must seize it at once, garrison it, fortify it with 42-centimeter guns, sow its inlets with mines and surround its coast with submarines and superdreadnoughts. Today we are totally unprepared to defend it, and the administration is to blame and Representative Gardner has the proofs.

Representative Smith has the right idea. We must expand according to our destiny, and a joint resolution is the easiest way. With the consent of congress we hereby annex the north pole. —New York World.

In vain my spouse I coax;
My mate wife averts
I spent 10 cents more on my folks
Than she disbursed on hers.—Ex.

Real Estate for Sale

FOUR REAL BARGAINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
\$500 cash and the balance on monthly payments (no larger than the property is now renting for), gives you possession of a choice 6-room home, modern in every respect, located on an east-front lot, right at the street car and within ten minutes walk of the heart of the business district. See this at once. Price only \$3500.

Large rooming house, right close in on Columbus street, to exchange for a small home. This is an opportunity for some one to put non-revenue producing property into earning an income. Do not fail to see us at once about this proposition.

Owner must sell one of the best poultry and truck farms around Waco. This is an ideal home for some one and it can be had at a bargain. Party will consider city property, or stock in any reliable bank or trust company of the city as a partial payment.

Two thousand-acre stock farm, located within 45 miles of Waco, on a first-class road, 300 acres in cultivation; three sets of improvements; plenty of water; in fact, a first-class stock farm in every particular. On account of other business owner must sell for if you are looking for a bargain see us at once. Will consider black land in Central Texas (on a cash basis) as a partial payment and give liberal terms on balance.

See us when in the market for property and if you have any property to sell or exchange be sure to see us.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.
James N. Leonard, Mgr. R. E. Dept.
B. B. Woodard, Asst. Mgr.
New phone 75. Old Phone 74.
Office 421 1/2 Austin Ave.

\$5000 HOME for \$3000, near Baylor. Phone 108.

1. We have a client who is anxious to buy a 5-room cottage, close in, in north part of town. If you have something that is a real bargain, phone us at once.

2. For sale, a good boarding house proposition, close in, on prominent residential street, in North Waco; all conveniences, splendid neighborhood, near car line; first class proposition; clear of incumbrance. Will take as first payment a good 5 or 6-room cottage, clear of incumbrance, give good time on balance. Price on this will interest you, investigate.

3. As the owner is leaving town, we are authorized to offer for immediate sale, a 7-room cottage on Columbus street; south front, near car line, splendid neighborhood; at the bargain price of \$4500; this ought to interest you; \$750 cash payment, balance arranged.

4. Well located semi-business property for exchange with good time on balance. Can trade in sections; valued at from \$18,000 to \$75,000; will assume as much incumbrance as is held against the property.

5. A small farm, near Hearne, Texas, and about \$1250 in well secured, vendor's lien notes, to trade for real property of equal value. Clear of incumbrance. Might assume small amount. Value of property offered, \$5000. If you have something to match this, phone us.

6. If you have any vacant rent houses, phone us and we will be glad to see you. We negotiate loans and place good vendor's lien paper. If we can be of service to you, phone, write or come to see us.

WILLIE & CARPENTER.
903 Amicable Bldg. Phone 2223

Special Notice

BILLY MAIN in musical comedy at the Cozy Theater.

WOOD SAWING. Ring new phone 1194 and get your wood sawed at once.

EAT the famous (Dragna) Chile, Chile Mack and Chicken Soup, at Milano Place, 413 Franklin St.

"Oh, I don't know," said the investigator. "Not many people get a chance to write war correspondence on thirteenth-century angels. It is only natural that they should look like to talk about it."—New York Times.

WANTED—To repair shoes. Nicolsa Boot and Shoe Factory, 318 Austin St.

STOVES and furniture repaired; work guaranteed. Old phone 2217. New phone 1215.

CALL a Navigator messenger boy if you are in a hurry; all calls carried direct. Speedy, reliable and courteous our motto.

WANTED—To repair your stoves. A. Reese, or Coal Oil John, 324 old phone.

WE BUY and sell and exchange second-hand furniture; new and second-hand stoves. Johnson Furniture Co., 221 S. 8th St., old phone 325, new 1060.

WILL TRADE 5 acres truck land, close to city, for general merchandise, dry goods and groceries. New phone 2676. Address Box 7, News.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOMEONE. An ideal country home, with every modern convenience, bars, etc., 1 mile of city limits; about 80 acres stocked with Jersey, Duroc hogs, poultry, etc. About 60 acres in cultivation, subdivided in pastures and fields; about thirty acres subject to irrigation; artesian water, beautiful park with lake; will trade or sell on easy terms; no cash required; about \$20,000 invested. Must be seen to be appreciated.

S. M. GAY, Phone 786.
314 1/2 Franklin St.

Automobiles, Tires, Etc.

1915 model Metz at wholesale prices. If you want bargains in second-hand cars see W. M. Oden, 611 Franklin St.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1913 Cadillac, A-1 condition. J. S. Hill.

TRY A NEWS WANT AD.



It's In the Want Ads

If it's a fur coat, evening dress, auto, a brass bed, pet or a place to live that you seek, you will find it advertised in The News Wants.

And if you want to sell anything, you can do so quickly through the use of a little News Want Ad.

BOTH PHONES 1132.

Rooms for Rent

MUSICAL COMEDY at Cozy Theater, 10 cents.

TWO unfurnished rooms, \$10 per month. One front room, furnished, \$2 per week; in one-story dwelling. 626 Washington.

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms, completely furnished. 506 Jefferson, new phone 2225.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. 406 N. 5th St.

FOR RENT—Nice bed rooms, 403 N. 8th St.

FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping; reasonable. 215 N. 7th, new phone 2470.

ROOMS—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 702 S. 3d St., new phone 1560.

ROOM FOR RENT—Mrs. Henshaw at 1409 Austin St. has one large front upstairs room for rent, with or without board.

COUPLE ONLY, small furnished house, two rooms, kitchenette, lights and water. 1425 Washington St.

TWO connecting rooms furnished for light housekeeping, cheap. Old phone 1630, 714 S. 8th.

LIGHT housekeeping or bed rooms reasonable. 215 N. 8th St.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished bed rooms, with private bath, furnished heat; also two garages. 529 N. 15th St., new phone 1334.

NEWLY furnished rooms for light housekeeping, \$2.50 per week. New phone 3283.

FOR RENT—Three nice unfurnished rooms, all modern conveniences; two blocks from car line. Price reasonable. 605 James St.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms and kitchenette for light housekeeping, with modern conveniences. Apply at 1615 N. 5th St., or ring new phone 3106.

FOR RENT—Rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, all conveniences, no children. Old phone 597.

TWO NICE ROOMS furnished for light housekeeping with all conveniences such as lights, gas bath, etc. 925 S. 3d St., old phone 1462.

FOR RENT—The Hotel Brazos offers several modern convenience handsomely equipped steam heated rooms to regular roomers by the week or month; hot and cold running water at all times; in order to fill them at once, will make the price as low as \$10 per month. First come, first served. Both phones—old 396, new 1391.

ROOMS FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished; gas heat if desired. 1017 Austin.

NEWLY furnished rooms, rates reasonable. 612 1/2 Austin St., Austin Hotel, new phone 2276.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping or sleeping rooms. 615 N. 5th.

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring

ANY SEAT at Cozy Theater 10 cents.

WANTED—Plain and fancy sewing; prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. New phone 2830.

Room and Board

A COUPLE or two young men to room and board in private residence. For particulars ring 2127 old phone; references required.

ROOM AND BOARD for two couples, 529 N. 11th. Phone new 727.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders; good eating, nice rooms, \$4 week; new management. 601 S. 4th St.

SPECIAL rates on board and rooms, \$4.50 per week; nice rooms for couples. 708 1/2 Austin.

ROOMS AND BOARD—329 N. 4th St.

NICE rooms and board, all conveniences, close in. 605 Columbus, old phone 8083.

ROOM AND BOARD, close in. 329 N. 4th St.

Houses and Flats for Rent

FOR RENT—One 3-room cottage, also two 5-room bungalows, East Waco. Apply new phone 975. Moore & Son.

FOR RENT—Three-room apartment, all conveniences, close in. 615 new phone, or call at 501 North 10th.

FOR RENT—5-room bungalow, bath, lights, sewerage, four-piece plumbing; two blocks of Baylor, \$16 per month. J. O. Crawford, care Goldstein & Migel Co.

FOR RENT—5-room house on Dallas St., \$12.50 month. Old phone 874.

FOR RENT—Neat 5-room cottage, 2811 Washington. Phone 914 old.

FOR RENT—Five-room house with large hall; all conveniences; suitable for two families; good stable, buggy house, etc. 1007 N. 14th St.; none but responsible parties need apply. Max Goodman, old phone 193, new phone 2218.

FOR RENT—1601 N. 13th St., 5-rooms, modern, good neighborhood, just vacated. W. S. Shumway & Co., 776 new phone, 193 S. 5th St.

HOUSE FOR RENT, 25th and Clay, on car line. Apply W. D. Lacy.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

GEO. HALL in musical comedy at Cozy Theater.

SINGER sewing machine, drop head, all attachments, as good as new, \$25. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

WOOD—I have large quantity of good wood for sale. Address C. M. Dempsey, Route 3, Dawson, Texas.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD—Dry oak wood delivered from car, \$4.50 and \$5 cord. 350 sticks stove wood, \$1. Both phones 2006. W. J. Mosley.

WHITE drop-head sewing machine, \$10. 312 Austin St., Bankrupt Store.

FOR SALE—\$200 Victrola in first-class order, and lot records for \$125. Call new phone 2483.

HONEY—Guaranteed pure fine quality, 120 pounds strained, \$9.60; 120 pounds comb, \$12. f. o. b. Hondo. A. H. Knolls, Comita, Tex.

STANDARD drop-head sewing machine, \$10. 312 Austin St., Bankrupt Store.

WOOD FOR SALE—Good cord wood, \$2.50 per cord on ground, or \$4 delivered, if taken now. Hall Etter, Ind. phone 8008-123.

Carpet Cleaning

EXPERT CARPET CLEANING, vacuum process; reasonable prices. Wilson's carpet cleaning shop, new phone 1831.

Wanted to Buy

WANTED—To buy good 2nd-hand No. 5 or 7 Oliver typewriter; must be cheap. Address Box 25, care Morning News.

Educational

ATTEND TOBY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. NONE BETTER. OPEN ALL YEAR. ALSO TEACH BY MAIL.

Cleaning and Pressing

SUITS PRESSED, 50c. Burnett's, new phone 463. 413 Franklin St.

J. W. MOOR, Tailor Shop, work called for and delivered. 189 N. 8th St.

WANTED—Your clothes to clean and press and measure for your new suit. Prices right. Call new phone 1907; 117 N. 5th St.

GRAVETT JONES CO.

Stocks and Bonds

THE WACO SECURITIES CO. (Incorporated) BANKERS AND BROKERS. DEALERS IN HIGH-CLASS STOCKS AND BONDS. WACO, TEX.

Professional

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—903 Amicable.

MISS MINNIE OWENS, public stenographer and notary public. 1703 Amicable.

Money to Loan.

I HAVE up to \$1500 to loan on first-class security, from one month to one year. John Smith, Box 1694, Waco, Tex.

TRY A NEWS WANT AD

Fire & Burglar Proof Safes

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. We sell the Herring-Hall-Martin Safes and Vault Doors. Some good second-hand safes in stock. Norman H. Smith & Co., 410 Austin St., Waco, Texas.

Agents Wanted.

SEE Margaret Lillie at Cozy Theater; admission 10c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

All trains arrive and depart at M. K. & T. station, corner Eighth and Jackson streets. W. A. Morrow, district passenger agent, Sixth and Franklin streets.

Southbound.

No. 1, Houston local (makes up here) leaves 9:30 p.m.
No. 3, San Antonio local (makes up here) leaves 7:30 a.m.
No. 3, Flyer for Houston and San Antonio leaves 12:01 a.m.
No. 7, "Katydid" for San Antonio leaves 1:20 a.m.
No. 9, Limited for San Antonio and Houston, leaves 1:20 p.m.
No. 23, Kansas City Special (stops here) arrives 11:00 a.m.

Northbound.

No. 2, Kansas City Special, via Fort Worth, leaves 8:30 a.m.
No. 4, San Antonio local (stops here) arrives 7:45 p.m.
No. 6, Flyer for St. Louis and Kansas City, via Fort Worth and Dallas, leaves 5:00 a.m.
No. 8, "Katydid" for Dallas and Fort Worth, leaves 3:30 a.m.
No. 10, Limited for St. Louis and Kansas City, via Dallas and Fort Worth, leaves 5:00 p.m.

Texas Central Railway.

All trains arrive and depart at M. K. & T. station, corner Fourth and Mary Sts. W. A. Morrow, district passenger agent, Sixth and Franklin streets.

Westbound.

No. 23 leaves 8:10 a.m.
No. 21 leaves 8:30 p.m.

Eastbound.

No. 22 arrives 4:30 p.m.
No. 22 arrives 8:30 a.m.

Houston & Texas Central.

All trains arrive and depart at the Union station, corner Fourth and Mary Sts. T. J. Shields, city ticket agent, 112 S. Fourth St.

No. 4 leaves 6:55 a.m.
No. 72 leaves 7:00 a.m.
No. 73 arrives 9:45 a.m.
No. 62 leaves 12:20 a.m.
No. 63 arrives 10:45 a.m.
No. 75 arrives 5:25 p.m.
No. 66 leaves 10:45 p.m.

St. Louis, Southwestern Railway.

All trains arrive and depart at the Union station, corner Fourth and Mary Sts. W. S. Gibson, city ticket agent, 111 S. Fourth St.

No. 4 leaves 7:25 a.m.
No. 2 leaves 8:10 a.m.
No. 1 arrives 8:30 a.m.
No. 3 arrives 9:55 a.m.
No. 1 (to Gatesville, Hamilton and Comanche) leaves 11:05 a.m.
No. 2 (from Gatesville, Hamilton and Comanche) arrives 5:10 p.m.

International & Great Northern.

All trains arrive and depart at the Union station, corner Fourth and Mary Sts. J. C. Jones, city ticket agent, 119 S. Fourth St.

Southbound.

No. 15 arrives 10:15 a.m.
No. 15 arrives 10:20 a.m.
No. 17 arrives 10:02 p.m.
No. 17 arrives 10:12 p.m.

Northbound.

No. 14 arrives 6:40 p

GREEK CHRISTMAS IS NEXT THURSDAY

JANUARY 7 TO BE OBSERVED AND NEW YEAR COMES ON 14. NO FORMAL OBSERVANCE.

Greek Christmas will be observed Thursday. The Greek church calendar is not the same as is used in most other parts of the Christian world. New Year's falls on January 14. Christmas is observed January 7. In the large cities of the United States where there are large Greek colonies Christmas and New Year's are observed much in the same way that December 25 and January 1 are observed by countries using the Gregorian or new calendar.

There will be no formal observance of Greek Christmas or Greek New Year's in Waco but many Greek families will have private celebrations and the night before New Year's there will be watch parties. Where there are big colonies and a Greek church the celebrations are elaborate.

The Greek church uses the Julian calendar. It was introduced in B. C. 46 by Julius Caesar, and slightly modified under Augustus, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth or bissextile year, leap year, having 366 days, and the month having the same name, length and order as now.

The Gregorian calendar, the one now in general use in America, is the one introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in A. D. 1582, and adopted in Great Britain, the English colonies and America in 1752, consisting in a reformation in the Julian calendar. Since the Julian year is about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year the date of vernal equinox had, since A. D. 325 become displaced by ten days. In order to restore it Gregory suppressed ten days by ordaining that October 5, 1582 should be called October 15, and to prevent further displacement he provided that of the centesimal years 1600, 1700, etc., only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years. In other respects the Gregorian calendar is the same as that of the Greek church, the Julian.

The difference thus between the two calendars is 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900 and 13 days from 1900 to 2000. The calendars are becoming further separated all the time.

The two styles of reckoning are also called the Old Style and New Style. The ancient Greeks used the Attic calendar which divided the year into twelve months of 29 and 30 days each as follows:

Hecatombeion (July-August)
Metageitnion (August-September)
Boedromion (September-October)
Pyanepsion (October-November)
Maimacteron (November-December)

Poseidion (December-January)
Gamelion (January-February)
Anthesterion (February-March)
Elaphebolion (March-April)
Munychion (April-May)
Thargelion (May-June)
Scriphobolion (June-July)
A fixed relation in the ancient calendar was maintained by introducing an intercalary month, "the second Poseidion" at first in an inexact way, afterward in years 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 19, of the Metageitnion. The years were reckoned in Olympiads. In ancient days the Greek calendar or Kalendar was called "a time that will never come," as the Greeks used no exact calendar.

The Olympic games were held every four years, and the Olympiad was named after the winner of the contests.

BURLESON NOT A CANDIDATE

Postmaster General Will Throw His Support to Culberson in Latter's Desire to Succeed Himself.

George D. Armistead, postmaster of San Antonio, is authority for the statement that not only will Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson not be a candidate for the United States senate, but that he will be an active and cordial supporter of Charles A. Culberson.

"During the course of a long and confidential talk I had with Mr. Burleson Thursday," said Mr. Armistead, "he asked me to make for him the public statement that he is not a candidate for any office and that so far as the United States senate is concerned, he will give to the candidacy of Charles A. Culberson every atom of strength he knows how to lend."

Senator Culberson's Health Restored. "I am requested by the postmaster general to add that Senator Culberson has so far recovered, it will be time his candidacy for re-election is a certainty, all of which is to be demonstrated by Mr. Culberson in his own good time, and with the democrats of Texas as his audience. He would regard the failure or inability of Senator Culberson to make the race as a state and a national misfortune, and, believing that, means to be everything proper to insure to Texas and the national administration the re-election of Mr. Culberson as a senator of the United States."

"This ought to settle for good and all some rumor factories that have been working overtime of late. Feels Confident of Culberson's Success. "Speaking for myself and just as a democrat and private citizen, I desire to emphasize the fact that when a man with a record like Charles A. Culberson's is not re-elected by the democrats of our state, it will be time to feel things have gone awry. Through a quarter of a century of efficient public service there is not a fly spot on Charles A. Culberson's career. The democracy of Texas will not put one on it by refusing to send him back to the great place he exalts by his learning, his steadfastness and his courage."

"Nor unless I am sadly in error, will the situation, so far as the result is concerned, be much changed by the entrance of a dozen opponents or only one opponent. If Texas democrats owed nothing to Mr. Culberson they would still owe something to themselves."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WILFORD W. NAMAN, Attorney, 162-703. Amicable. Telephone 254.

DR. L. S. DOWNS, Successor to Dr. C. D. Hudson, 503. Residence 1113 Jones Hotel.

Musical comedy at the Cozy Theatre, 10c and 15c.—(Adv.)

This Morning The Sanger January Clearance Sale Starts and The Sanger January White Sale

Link the words January Clearance Sale with the Sanger Store and you have connected the forces that create instant and enthusiastic buying of merchandise. To those who have lived in this community during the beginning of any year since the establishment of this store this is a well known fact. The January Clearance Sale at the Sanger Store has been, since the beginning, exactly what the name Clearance implies. It is during the January Clearance Sale that prices are reduced to the lowest possible figure. Reduced to clear our stocks and clear them quickly. We know and fully appreciate the reason why this sale attracts and commands the attention that it does, it is simply because we have always conducted the January Clearance Sale as we do all of our business dealings---offering nothing for sale that we ourselves have not full confidence in and making no statement nor quoting or printing any price or description that we cannot back up in a thorough and whole-hearted manner.

FOR the January Clearance Sale of 1915

which starts in every department of this store this morning and which features at great price reductions almost every human need in Apparel and Household merchandise, we have this to say: "We have prepared this Sale with the same sincere purpose, the same careful regard for truth and honesty and the same thoroughness that has characterized all its predecessors. We have reduced prices to lower figures in nearly every instance than ever before. And we anticipate the greatest sale in our history."

Read Again the Sanger Announcements with Prices and Descriptions for the January Clearance Sale and the January White Sale. Come Today

THE INTERURBAN AND ALL WACO STREET CARS COME HERE DIRECT.

Sanger Brothers

OUR POLICY "THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"

FOR the January White Sale of 1915

which starts this morning and which is a Gigantic Sale of Women's, Misses' and Children's Dainty Undermuslins, we have this to say: "We have exerted every means at our command---Commercial Prestige, Long Standing as Large Buyers and buying in greater quantities than any other concern in the South---to secure the finest qualities, the most dainty and perfectly made Undergarments at the lowest prices this character and quality of merchandise has ever been sold to any concern by responsible manufacturers. The prices and descriptions printed in yesterday's Sanger Advertising show the result of our efforts."

Prices Are So Low That You Are Justified in Anticipating Your Wants for Months to Come in Buying Now at a Great Saving

All Three Courts to Be in Session Again This Morning

The January terms of the Nineteenth district and county courts begin today and Judge Richard I. Munroe of the Fifty-fourth district court expects to hear some special matters, so all three courts will be going at once for the first time in several weeks.

Civil jury cases will be called in the Nineteenth district and the criminal court will be taken up in the county court, the following cases being set for this week: January 4: Halbert Calvert, aggravated assault and battery; Halbert Calvert, swindling; H. A. Long, pistol; Dennis Baker, theft; Shelly McDowell, aggravated assault and battery; Sylvester McDowell, aggravated assault and battery; Wiley Byas, pistol; W. E. Wolfe, adultery; Mildred Robinson, alias Mildred Wolfe, adultery; Mildred Robinson, theft.

January 5: Earle Hill, embezzlement; P. Powell, pecans; H. C. Reese, pecans; Craig Thomas, et al, theft; John Hawkins, theft; James Johnson, aggravated assault and battery; Clifford Thomas, theft; Hardy Everett, theft; Frank Miller, theft; V. L. Kilpatrick, swindling.

January 6: Daniel Neal, theft; Ike Garrett, theft; Ernest Lewis, taking auto; Jodie Slaughter, pistol; A. C. Collins, pistol; Alvin Robinson, serious threat; August Podzeknik, malicious mischief; Mildred Robinson, theft.

January 7: Will Deamus, theft; Tom Hamilton, swindling; Carl Easley, et al, taking auto.

January 7: John Williams, theft; Will Kitchener, theft; Prince Rose, pistol; Blake, et al, aggravated assault and battery; Harry Hunt, aggravated assault and battery; Harry Hunt, aggravated assault and battery; C. B. Bennett, aggravated assault and battery.

Little Girl Given Diamond Necklace at Sunday School

Six-year-old Louie Nelson was presented with a necklace containing a diamond yesterday morning at the Central Presbyterian Sunday school for bringing in the most members during the year.

A. Richards, who last year offered a prize to the child bringing in the most members, made the presentation. The prize was to cost no less than \$20. The little girl brought in eight members. In all, there were eighty-two new members added to the Sunday school during the year.

Preachers to Discuss Sermon to Be Read at Meeting This Morning

Rev. S. M. Provence, D. D., will read a sermon at the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at 11 o'clock this morning. The members of the association will then discuss the sermon.

Plans for the entertainment of the statewide convention of the Anti-Slavery League, which meets here Feb. 9-10, will be discussed and committees appointed to arrange details.

CUT YOUR FEED BILL HALF. Feed maize heads; delivered by the load, Clement Grain Co.—Adv.

If you have anything that needs repairing, don't forget to ring Dorsett. I will fix it and it will stay fixed. All work called for and delivered. New phone 210; 610 Austin.—Adv.

Cotton Palace Board to Elect President at Meeting Tonight

Officers will be elected at a meeting of the Cotton Palace directors tonight. The meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 8 o'clock. A president, vice president, secretary and treasurer are to be elected. The election of officers last year occurred Jan. 5.

Besides the election of officers, plans for the 1915 exposition will be discussed. The athletic field to be created this year will be one matter to be taken up. Baylor and the Louisiana State university elevens will meet on the new field during the Palace and other contests are to be staged.

Body of Aged Man Put in the Potters Field

Surrounded only by men as penniless as himself, George Miller, about 75 years old, died at 7:30 yesterday morning in the Downtown Mission, 608 1/2 Austin avenue. Diligent search through his clothing and belongings failed to give any information as to the dead man's home, if he had any. He was a bricklayer by trade.

The body was buried, without any services, by the Layton Packet Undertaking establishment, yesterday afternoon in the potters field in East Waco.

Miller had 35 cents in his pocket when he died. In a much-worn notebook was written the address of "J. L. Miller, Jackboro, Texas." A telegram to Jackboro brought the response that no J. L. Miller was known there. His grip contained only some dirty clothes, shaving utensils and a trowel. One of the men at the mission said that he had seen Miller at Broxton, Texas, three or four weeks ago. Miller came to Waco a few days ago.

Justice J. J. Padgett examined the body and found that death was from natural causes. In Miller's pockets were two permits to work as a bricklayer, the latest one, dated in 1913, being issued by the Sapulpa, Okla., union. No union card was found. Miller was here for awhile last summer, expressed his grip to Denver, Colo., and went there to work last September. When he left Denver is not known.

He had been sick ever since he reached Waco last week. Some of the men at the mission say they advised him to go to the city physician Saturday, but that he declined to do so. When he came back last night he was complaining that he felt badly. His companions at the mission tried to relieve his suffering but he grew weaker and died yesterday morning, no doctor being in attendance on him at the time.

Among strangers and practically penniless.

Alarm System Out of Order.

The fire alarm system has been out of order for several days. An alarm was turned in at Fifteenth and Herring Saturday night and the bell rang but three taps instead of 312.

An alarm was turned in at Eighth and Jackson last night when a small blaze was discovered in a nearby hotel and the alarm did not sound. Only when the fire department was notified by telephone did the chemical engine arrive. The fire was extinguished some time before the engine came.

M. L. GARRETT. Candidate for city commissioner, place No. 2, subject city democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.—Adv.

If you have anything that needs repairing, don't forget to ring Dorsett. I will fix it and it will stay fixed. All work called for and delivered. New phone 210; 610 Austin.—Adv.

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre, 10c and 15c.—(Adv.)

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Holiday Vacation for Waco Schools Ends This Morning

After a ten days' vacation, the public schools will reopen today. They were dismissed Dec. 23 for the holidays. The last three weeks of the fall term will be devoted by the pupils largely to preparing for the examinations which will begin Jan. 25 and end Jan. 29.

On Feb. 1 the spring term will begin. Many pupils will be promoted from the high schools to the grammar schools and from the grammar schools to the high school.

Baylor university and the Sacred Heart academy also will resume today. St. Basil's will reopen Wednesday for the boarding students and on Thursday for the day scholars.

Superintendent of T. C. in Conference

At a meeting held here this morning, J. W. Evans, new superintendent of the Texas Central and of the Katy terminals at Belmead, discussed with his heads of departments, general plans for the work which he has just undertaken.

Mr. Evans comes here from Oklahoma City, where he was trainmaster for the Katy. He succeeds A. A. Matthews, who becomes assistant engineer of maintenance of way for the Katy.

The new Texas Central superintendent has been in railroad work for thirty-six years and has been in the south nine years. For seven years he was superintendent of the Alabama-Great Southern, a branch of the Queen and Crescent railway. Mr. Evans expressed himself yesterday as being greatly charmed with Waco. He expects his wife and daughter to join him here in the near future.

Mr. Evans has planned to make a motor car trip over the entire route of the Texas Central at once, so that he may get in actual touch with local conditions. He is a practical railroader and is recognized as a man of unusual ability in his profession. While Waco people will welcome Mr. Evans and his family, they will regret seeing Mr. Matthews leave, although his many friends are glad to see him secure the promotion which has been given him.

Four Things Manuring Will Do.

Wherever animal fertilizer is applied, there is always the best pasture, the best hay, the best corn, the best of any crop, writes E. W. McEmber, a practical farmer, to the Valley Farmer. Manure helps hold the moisture, mellow the soil and catches the warmth from the spring sun and retains it longer. Soil which has had manure worked into it repeatedly, or one heavy coat all worked in, will bring fine results in the growing crop, in a dry season. In one instance I have known, commercial fertilizer applied to land on which wheat, sweet corn and field corn were planted hastened the growth and quickened maturing. It also filled out the corn and made heavier corn and grain, but this land also had been manured. The two together undoubtedly give heavier and earlier maturity to growing crops."

Our place of business is Waco. Our service is unsurpassed by any. Our equipment is sufficient to handle your business. Our pay roll is from \$700.00 to \$1000.00 per week, and is spent in WACO by CITIZENS OF WACO. Business goes where it is invited and remains where it is treated well.

ON THIS BASIS WE ASK FOR YOUR BUSINESS FOR 1915 Hill Printing & Stationery Co. 604 AUSTIN STREET

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Waco Manufacturers Meet Thursday Night at Y M B L Quarters

A meeting of the Waco manufacturers is scheduled for Thursday night at the Y. M. B. L. rooms to complete plans for the "Made in Waco" campaign, started some time ago by the Y. M. B. L. Many of the manufacturers have assured J. M. Penland, chairman of the Y. M. B. L. home industry committee, that they are ready to co-operate in any way possible to make the campaign a success.

The Christian Endeavor City Union congress will meet at 8 o'clock tonight with Miss Annie Gibb, 215 North Eighth street.

Little Goldie Hightower, who was run over by an auto New Year's Eve, is believed to be on the road to a speedy recovery.

Several boxes of matches were ignited in the pantry of the New Katy hotel last night at 7:30. Employees of the house put out the fire with extinguishers before any damage beyond the loss of the matches was done.

Numerous dinner parties were given last night at the Riggins. Among them were the following: Charles Wolverton, Miss Zuleika Corley, Miss Mary Martha Bishop of Mart; Mrs. W. S. Woods, Miss Lillian Strang of Riesel, Will Dugger, W. N. Orand Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hunter, L. A. Potter, Charles E. Goody; Mr. and Mrs. Louie Katz, Jess Alexander, P. A. Bacon; Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Souther, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Fullen, C. M. Penland.

Five boys were arrested at the crossing of the Cotton Belt and Katy railroads in east Waco yesterday afternoon. A call from railroad employees notified the officers that boys were riding freight trains in that section. There were probably a dozen boys in the crowd and all ran. Those who were caught were chased several blocks. Louis Roberts, the boy who was released on suspended sentence in connection with a burglary recently at Lorena, was among those arrested.

PERSONAL MENTION.

G. E. Palmer, an attorney, from Comanche, is in Waco on legal business. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Broussard of Chicago have apartments at the Riggins.

Edna B. Smyth, cashier of the First National bank of Mart, was here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stovall of Mount Calm are in the city for the purpose of entering their daughter in Baylor university today.

News of Farmer's Death.

Belton, Tex., Jan. 3.—A telegram was received here last night by J. J. Carlock of this city stating that his son-in-law, J. M. McGregor, a farmer, residing near Winters, had been found dead in his field with a discharged shotgun lying by his side. Relatives of the dead man departed for Winters on the first train today.

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Fifty Men Attend Wesleyan Class at Austin Ave. Church

Fifty men were present at the Wesleyan Adult Bible class at the Austin Avenue Methodist Sunday-school yesterday morning in spite of the bad weather. The attendance broke all records for the class.

Questions were handed each man, who wrote his answers on a slip of paper and turned them in to the teacher, George Barcus. The questions were along the lines of what can be done to help the class, whether or not in the opinion of the members the class is worth while, etc. Forty-five members agreed to stay by the class and to assist in any way possible. The class has set its attendance mark at 100 and every effort will be made to reach the goal. E. A. Winchell is president of the class.

Man Loses His Toes. Mt. Pleasant, Tex., Jan. 3.—C. C. Martin, a prominent citizen of Mount Vernon, lost the toes from both feet here last night while helping load a horse on a car. The wheels inflicted severe injuries, but it is thought they are not dangerous. Prompt medical attention was given and the sufferer was taken home today.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Shun Substitutes

Substitution represents the waste in buying. Inferior articles are not cheap at any price, and first class articles whose merit has won them a wide market are not offered as "substitutes." On the other hand, they are used to represent a quality standard for "orphan" brands that can only claim to be "just as good."

The strongest endorsement a product could have is a trail of "just as goods;" but consumers should be protected against these unknown brands.

This protection is furnished by trade-marked articles, or brands bearing the manufacturer's name. The quality is always the same, and you know just what you are getting when you buy them.

Cultivate the habit of asking for articles by their distinctive names, and patronize the dealers who carry in stock these well-known brands and sell them to you without argument.

Remember, it is for you to decide whether "just as goods" shall continue to exist. Dealers cannot sell them if consumers refuse to buy them. Why not boycott "substitutes" and eliminate them?

If you have not been in the habit of buying trade-marked brands, use your daily newspaper as a guide. Most of the standard brands are advertised in the newspapers, and you can secure the article you want.

"Get What You Ask For"

National Anti-Substitution League, Philadelphia.

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